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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1458 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 日九十二年四華中 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1916 10 CENTS

CHAPEI POLICEMAN SLAIN ONLY FIRED FIVE RIFLE SHOTS

Sergt. Elliot Dropped Him Before He Could Reload Weapon

STI L A MYSTERY

Inquest Establishes Fact He Was Not Man Who Started Shooting

Through evidence given yesterday in an inquest at the Mixed Court some points of the mysterious shooting that occurred on the North Szechuen Road on May 2 were cleared up. But many phases of the curious affair are still unexplained.

It was shown positively at yesterday's hearing that the Chapei policeman who died in the Red Cross Hospital was the one who killed the Chinese girl in Helen Terrace and also that he wounded the two adopted daughters and an amah of Miss E. Hosken, the Dowie missionary.

The physician who attended the two wounded girls had to call in Captain Superintendent K. J. McEuen, of the police department, for authority to amputate the girls' arms and save their lives. The foster mother had refused to allow the operation saying that her religious beliefs did not allow the use of drugs and maintaining that "God would take care of the wounded girls."

At a previous hearing of the inquest it was shown that Sergeant Elliot, of the police department, killed this Chapei man as he reloaded his rifle after firing at P. C. Village. A witness yesterday declared that the Chapei constable fired four shots at the girls. The magazines of the rifles used by the Chapei police hold five cartridges. The four shots fired at the girls and the fifth fired at the foreign policeman accounts for all the cartridges in this man's rifle. Sgt. Elliot declared that he shot the man as he was reloading his magazine.

Mystery of First Shot

But nothing has yet been brought out to solve the mystery of where the first shot came from nor who fired the volleys that followed bringing the totals to five killed and fourteen wounded. It is indicated from yesterday's evidence that the first shot was not fired by the Chapei man who was killed.

A curious angle of the case is the number of wounds sustained by the party of Chinese girls. One of them said yesterday that there were six girls and an amah walking down Helen Terrace together. Another witness said that he counted four shots fired by the Chapei constable at this group. One of these shots killed Miss Ethel Nga, another of the girls was shot through the back and through the arm, a third received four shots in the arm and the amah was struck once in the arm. A possible explanation is that the same shot struck more than one of the party, since they were walking in an irregular group.

Mr. Garstin, British Assessor and Magistrate Waung sat at the inquest yesterday. Mr. Nishida, Japanese assessor, watched on behalf of his consulate. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared on behalf of the Chinese government, Mr. K. E. Newman represented the police and Mr. Almeida watched the case for the Portuguese consulate. The inquest will be continued this afternoon when important testimony is expected. The Portuguese and Japanese witnesses will be called at today's hearing.

Chinese Girl's Story

The first witness yesterday was one of the girls who had been adopted by Miss Hosken. This girl was in the party of seven but escaped uninjured. She said that there were four sisters, two friends and an amah. They were seeing their visitors to the mouth of Helen Terrace after a visit to their home. She said that she heard several shots that passed near the group. The witness ran to the church conducted by the Dowie sect at No. 37 Helen Terrace and hid behind a corner there. She saw the Chapei constable whom

(Continued on Page 2)

Times Gives China Advice To Retain President Yuan As Being Her Best Chance

Most Likely to Restore Order; Rumor Current Premier Tuan Chi-jui May Resign Shortly

Reuter's Service

London, May 27.—The Times expresses the opinion that the best chance for the restoration of order in China lies in the retention of President Yuan.

Chang Hsun's Denial

Reuter's Pacific Service to the China Press

Shanghai, May 29.—With reference to a telegram sent to Peking on the 26th: "It is reported that, at the fourth conference at Nanking, yesterday, Chang Hsun being represented by delegates and Ni Shih-chung being the last speaker, the conference unanimously passed a resolution affirming the necessity for Yuan Shih-k'ai's retirement," a message has been received this evening from General Chang Hsun, Suchow, as follows:

"Your telegram stating that, at the fourth meeting at Nanking, General Chang Hsun attended and the representative of General Ni Shih-chung was the last man to speak, it was unanimously decided that President Yuan Shih-k'ai must resign, this is not correct. General Chang Hsun did not attend the meeting personally and, at the fourth meeting, there was no such thing as a unanimous vote asking President Yuan to resign. I beg you to correct your statement as soon as possible."

The first part of the original message appears to have been altered in wiring, but the second portion seems worthy of record.

Gen. Feng Makes Report

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 29.—According to reports from the Chinese press, General Feng Kuo-chang has reported officially to Peking regarding the result of the Nanking conference. The conference resolved for the time being to retain Yuan Shih-k'ai in office until the convocation of the national assembly, but Yuan is requested to publish an edict that he will be ready to abdicate as soon as his successor is elected according to the laws.

The National Assembly shall be elected on the basis of the original Nanking constitution of 1912, with some modifications which might be proposed by the leaders of the South. Furthermore, the members of the Nanking conference will proceed to Shanghai for further consultations.

According to reports of the Chinese press, Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, sent a telegram to Liang Chi-chiao, yesterday, explaining the result of the Nanking conference and asking him to exert his influence to avoid further disturbances.

Tuan Chi-jui May Resign

Tuan Chi-jui, after the expiration of his leave by three days, has asked another month's leave. His resignation is not improbable.

The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will be open in Peking from the 29th inst., three hours daily, for the exchange of notes, viz., for each five dollar note one silver dollar shall be paid and the balance in notes. Thus it is hoped to quieten the money market in the capital.

According to the Peking Gazette, certain legations have lodged a protest against the Chinese telegraph offices declining to accept notes of the Government Banks, as being contrary to the mandate announcing the moratorium. The whole amount of notes issued by the Bank of China is 34 million Dollars and that of the Bank of Communications eighty (eighteen?) millions.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce intends to ask the foreign bankers to hand over the surplus of the Salt Gabelle to the Chamber, in order to remove the difficulty created by the moratorium.

Tang Shao-yi's New Task

Shensi and Szechuen besides sending telegrams have appointed special delegates to Shanghai requesting Mr. Tang Shao-yi and other western educated men to be the representatives of the Foreign Affairs of the independent provinces.

We are also informed that Chekiang has appointed Mr. Tang Shao-yi and Mr. Wong Chung-yao to be its representatives of Foreign Affairs.

National Assembly To Meet

The Bureau of the former National Assembly at Shanghai has notified its members in the provinces to be in Shanghai before June 30 for the discussion of the opening of the National Assembly to support the independent provinces.

It is understood that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has come to Shanghai particularly for the call of the National Assembly, and after several meetings with Tang Hua-lung, Tong Yan-kai, Hang Yuen-liang, Aoyang Chen-shen, Hwang Hsing, Kuh Chung-siu and others, it has been decided that all the members of Assembly must first be invited to Shanghai to discuss the plans of procedure.

U.S. PROTESTS AGAINST ALLIES SEIZING MAILS

'Only Radical Change in Policy Will Be Satisfactory;' Makes Concessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 26.—A Note protesting against the British and French treatment of neutral mails has been published. It denounces "the illegal and arbitrary methods of forcing neutral ships to go into ports in order to seize their mails," complains of the loss of important and irreplaceable documents and frequent delays and concludes:

"Only a radical change in the policy of Great Britain and France, restoring to the United States her full rights as a neutral Power, will satisfy this Government."

The general sense of the Note is friendly. It admits the difference concerns practice, not principles and concedes the right of the Allies to seize securities, which hitherto the United States has contested.

Forbid Demobilisation Of Holland's Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 27.—The Dutch Minister of War has announced that he will not allow any demobilisation of the Dutch forces.

BULGARS OCCUPY GREEK FORT AT STRUMA GORGE

Athens Permits Maneuver On Assurance of Future Restoration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, May 28.—25,000 Bulgarian troops have crossed the frontier at Rupel Pass and occupied the Greek fort at the entrance to the Struma Gorge and also the station and bridge at Demir-hissar. The Greek troops withdrew without resisting, except one company, which fired 24 shots and then retired upon an order from Athens.

On Thursday, some German and Bulgarian officers waited on the Greek Commander at Rupel and intimated that, in order to insure the Bulgarian left wing against attack by the Allies, they proposed to occupy the fort, in accordance with the principles of neutrality, as interpreted by others and demanded the withdrawal of the Greek troops there within twenty-four hours.

The Greek Commander telegraphed to Athens, after which a protocol was signed, in which the Germans and Bulgarians pledged themselves to restore the fort as soon as the reason for its occupation has disappeared.

The Germans and Bulgarians are showing great activity also at Xanthi (Eskidze), north-east of Kavala, where they are collecting pontoons and other material, with a view to crossing the Nesta.

Heart of Dublin, Scene of Revolt, and Sir Roger Casement

The picture shows Sackville Street, Dublin, with the arrows pointing to the General Post Office and the famous O'Connell monument, where much bloody fighting occurred when Irish revolutionists seized the post office and other important positions. The insert is a picture of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish leader and German propagandist, who was captured and his ship bearing arms and ammunition to the Irish rebels from Germany, sunk off the Irish coast. It is thought the uprising was timed with the expected arrival of Casement and his ship.

Memorial Day Parade To Cemetery Starts 8.30 This Morning

Sailors and Volunteers to Participate; Baseball Game In the Afternoon

The memory of American soldiers and sailors buried in Shanghai will be honored this morning in the solemn observance of Memorial Day. The program for Shanghai was prepared by the different American organizations, Dr. S. A. Ransom, captain of the American Company, S.V.C., being in charge. Officers and men from the Asiatic Fleet are to take a prominent part in the day's services. The principal events will be a parade to the Bubbling Well Cemetery where the graves will be decorated, and religious and military honors paid.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter has made special arrangements to have Memorial Services in every port where a unit of the Asiatic fleet is stationed. This will mean services in many cities on the coast as the fleet is widely scattered.

The parade will be formed at the Recreation Ground at 8.30 this morning. The band from the Flagship Brooklyn will lead the line. A landing party from the warships in port and the American Company, S.V.C., will then march down the Bubbling Well Road.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, consul general, will be master of ceremonies there. The program for the service follows:

Opening Prayer—Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott.
Music—U.S.S. Brooklyn Band.
Address—Hon. C. S. Lobingier.
Music—U.S.S. Brooklyn Band.
Benediction—Rev. A. P. Parker.
Volles—American Co., S.V.C.
Taps—Trumpeter from U.S.S. Brooklyn.

Part of the program for the American holiday today will be a baseball game between the Brooklyn team and Shanghai. Giroux will pitch for Brooklyn and the formidable Eysinger will catch. It is probable that Swan will pitch for the home team. Shanghai still smarts under the sting of Saturday's 8 to 1 defeat and Dame Rumor has it that they have sworn a swear to avenge themselves.

The game will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Weather

Considerable heat, with local thunder-squalls. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 91.0 and the minimum 64.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.6 and 64.0.

President Wilson Supports League to Enforce Peace

U.S. Willing to Join Nations' Association on Terms for Common Interest, Secure From Violation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson delivered his eagerly expected speech to the League to Enforce Peace, today. He said the causes of the European war at present are immaterial. The great nations of the world must reach an agreement on what is fundamental to their common interests.

Namely, firstly, that every people is entitled to choose its own sovereignty; secondly, that small States are entitled to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and integrity as great States; thirdly, that the world is entitled to be freed from every disturbance of the peace originating in aggression.

President Wilson said that the United States is willing to become a partner in any association of nations formed to realise these objects and to secure them against violation. He continued:

"The rights and property of the United States have been profoundly affected by the war. The longer the war lasts, the more deeply we are concerned that it should end. When it does end, we shall be as much concerned as the warring nations that peace shall be permanent."

"If ever it should be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the warring nations, I am sure the people of the United States would wish their Government to move on the following lines: Firstly, in the settlement between the belligerents regarding their own immediate interests, we have nothing to ask for ourselves and are in no way parties to the quarrel. Secondly, a universal association of nations to maintain inviolate the security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war being begun either contrary to treaties or without warning, without full submission of its causes to the opinion of the world.

This would be a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

President Wilson, in an interesting passage, declared it was probable that, if it had been foreseen what would happen, what alliances would be formed and what forces arrayed, those who brought on the present great contest would gladly have substituted a conference for force.

Had the United States been given the opportunity of apprising the belligerents of the attitude which it would have been her duty to take and the policies and practices against which she would feel bound to use all her moral, economic and, in certain circumstances, even her physical strength, her contribution to the counsel which might have averted the struggle would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

SPINNERS REJECT OFFER OF 5 PER CENT INCREASE

Failing Better Terms Manchester Workers Will Hand In Notices Next Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—At a joint conference of cotton-spinners and employers, held at Manchester, yesterday, the latter offered a five per cent advance, on condition that the new wages should remain fixed for two years, that future changes should only be made at intervals of two years for the next ten years and should not exceed five per cent at a time.

The cotton-spinners declined these terms. The carders and weavers are considering them.

Failing a further offer, the cotton-spinners will re-issue strike notices next week.

KAISER AGAIN CHANGES HIGH SEAS COMMAND

Vice-Admiral Scheer Relieves Vice-Admiral von Pohl At Head of Big Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 27.—Vice-Admiral Scheer has been appointed to command the German High Seas Fleet, in succession to Vice-Admiral von Pohl.

New British Newspaper To Back Lloyd George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that £85,000 has been subscribed and more promised to start a new Liberal morning paper to be associated with the supposed war views of Mr. Lloyd George. The plant has been secured and the only difficulty is the paper supply, which is delaying the start.

FRENCH CONTINUING TO STEADILY REGAIN GROUND AT VERDUN

Night Attack Drives Germans from Eastern Part Of Cumieres

CARRY TRENCHES

Beat Off Rush Upon Mort Homme and Occupy Opponents' Works

MEN GROW SCARCE

Crown Prince Takes Troops From British Front; Masking Move Fails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 28.—The German fury at Verdun has somewhat abated. The French have resumed their slow but steady progress and are regaining ground. The official communique issued on Friday afternoon reported: The artillery duel is still very violent at Avocourt and Mort Homme. A German attack at Mort Homme collapsed utterly, under our curtain-fire.

A French counter-attack made ground between Haudromont Wood and Thiaumont Farm. We made progress, during the night, northward of the farm, by bombing, making numbers of prisoners.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, artillery was very active in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304, where our second lines were intermittently bombarded.

On the right of the Meuse, in the afternoon, the Germans strongly attacked our trenches on the outskirts of Fort Douaumont and were completely repulsed, with serious losses. Our artillery dispersed some German troops changing position in Chauffour Wood.

French Attack Cumieres

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: Yesterday evening, our troops attacked the village of Cumieres and the positions to the west of the village. After a fierce struggle, we penetrated the eastern part of the village and carried several German trenches north-west of Cumieres. A violent enemy counter-attack failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground.

East of Hill 304, our bombers made progress during the night. A second German attack, yesterday evening, against our positions on the outskirts of Douaumont Fort, failed completely.

There was an intense artillery duel north of Verdun last night.

The communique yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, there was an artillery and trench-weapon duel in the Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 sectors. We captured some elements of trenches south-west of Mort Homme and took fifty prisoners.

A fierce bombardment continued in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont, on the right of the Meuse. We made appreciable progress in the communication trenches north-west of Thiaumont Farm.

There was great reciprocal artillery activity in the Champagne. The Germans' wing attacked west of Navarin road. They gained a footing in our advanced line, but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

Stop German Rush

The communique this afternoon reported, mainly, minor operations, with lively bombardments east of Mort Homme and intermittent artillery firing in Woevre. Attempts made by the Germans to attack north-west of Altkirch were prevented by the French fire.

The communique in the evening reported: The French artillery blew up an ammunition depot in the region of Ville-sur-Tourbe. There was a violent bombardment of the entire Mort Homme sector and west of Thiaumont.

There was no infantry action on the right bank of the Meuse. Only intermittent artillery activity is

reported from the remainder of the front.

London, May 28.—Evidence of the straits to which the German Staff is reduced to keep pace with the incessant demands made by the Crown Prince for men is furnished by the fact revealed in French semi-official communiques that the two Bavarian divisions which made the recent attack at Douaumont belonged to a corps withdrawn from the British front and apparently replaced by five divisions taken from the German reserves in the region of the Somme.

The object of the German attacks at Vimy Ridge was to mask the departure of these Bavarian troops.

Dead in Heaps

A French semi-official communique emphasises that the result of this desperate move was most unfortunate. Wave after wave of the Bavarian attackers were mown down and they finally abandoned the struggle, leaving heaps of dead on the ground.

The communique adds: "Nevertheless, the battle of Verdun is far from finished. The enemy will still hurl millions of shells at the French positions. The French soldiers have to face a hard task, but they will hold fast."

General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: Activity during the last twenty-four hours has been almost entirely confined to mining and artillery operations. The enemy exploded a large mine at Fricourt, without doing any damage.

Underground operations continue on the Loos salient, where there were minor explosions during the night. There were mutual bombardments at many points.

We dispersed a working-party of the enemy opposite Serre, with a long-range gun, today. We raided some hostile trenches at Mametz, last night and maintained a spirited bombing fight inside their trenches for 25 minutes.

An encounter occurred north of the Ypres salient, in No Man's Land, with a hostile covering party, which was driven back to its trenches.

Surprise German Patrol

General Haig reported yesterday: A hostile patrol was surprised and dispersed, last night, south-east of Laventie and a high-explosive charge for wire-cutting captured. We bombarded the enemy's trenches south-east of Neuve Chapelle.

During the night, we destroyed some enemy stores at Guillemont. For eighty minutes, the enemy heavily bombarded our trenches west of Fricourt. They also shelled our trenches near Serre.

We sprang five mines at Hulluch and Cuinchy. The enemy sprang one at Hohenzollern and another west of La Folie, the crater of which was occupied by our troops.

The enemy's artillery was active today at Suzanne, Ovillers, Hebuterne, Souchez, Loos, Bois Grenier, St. Eloi and Ypres. We bombarded the enemy's trenches west of Lens and south-east of Laventie and dispersed their working parties east of Maricourt.

The Germans, recently, have been more active than usual and their expenditure of ammunition has been lavish.

Raid British Trenches

General Haig reported this evening: After a short, but heavy bombardment, the enemy raided our trenches east of Calonne. The attempt failed and not one of the enemy entered our trenches. An enemy patrol was put to flight near Hebuterne and one of the enemy killed.

Early this morning, the enemy heavily shelled the area south-west of Zillebeke with gas-shells. They also shelled our communication trenches.

The enemy blew up mines south-east of Neuville St. Vaast, south of Loos and east of Souchez, doing some damage to our trenches, but causing no casualties. There has been more than the usual hostile artillery fire at Fricourt, Mametz, Hohenzollern and St. Eloi.

We shelled the enemy's trenches west of Beaurains and opposite Hannescamps, with good effect. The enemy's trench-mortars were active about Authuille, Herre and the Quarries.

Our aeroplanes accomplished much useful work. The enemy's aeroplanes were inactive.

Push French Further Back From Douaumont

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report (via London). —Headquarters, May 26.—Western theater.—On the eastern bank of the Meuse, the Germans successfully continued their attacks. The German positions west of the stone quarry have been extended.

The Douaumont Ravine has been crossed and the enemy, south of the fort of Douaumont, have been thrown back further. Another 600 prisoners and 12 machine-guns were captured.

On the left bank of the Meuse, a hand-grenade attack, made by Turcos, west of Height 304, was repulsed. In the vicinity of Loivre, north-west of Rheims, a French gas-attack remained ineffective.

Headquarters, May 27.—North of La Bassee canal, a German patrol entered the enemy's position near Festubert. They took some prisoners and returned without suffering losses.

In the Argonnes, lively mine engagements occurred, in the course of which enemy trenches over a great extent were destroyed. The French lost numerous dead and wounded, besides some prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the French, after midnight, directed violent attacks against Cumieres and temporarily entered the southern edge of the village, but the Germans, while cleaning the section, made 53 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans succeeded in advancing to the heights at the south-western edge of the Thiaumont forest. A French attempt to attack was stifled by the German artillery fire.

Two enemy attacks against the recently-conquered positions south of Douaumont Fort, utterly failed. Since May 22, in the engagements south-west and south of the fort, 48 officers and 1,943 men have been made prisoners by the Germans.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—"Gronadior" .....Pares
2. Overture—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia".....Rossini
3. Waltz—"Amoureuse" .... Berger
4. Selection—"A Princess of Kensington"....German
5. Sketch—"Way down in Tennessee"....Knowles
6. Selection—"Cox and Box"... Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 30
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. May 30
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 5
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on May 6 and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of April 30 is due at Hongkong on June 2 and here on June 6. Expected to leave Saigon for Shanghai today at 11 a.m.

IRELAND STILL KEPT UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Unrest Not Entirely Stamped Out; Military Complain Of Insufficient Power

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—A proclamation issued in Dublin today stated that: "Whereas disaffection and unrest still prevail in parts of Ireland, martial law will be continued throughout Ireland till further notice."

Major-General Friend, giving evidence before the Irish Commission, complained that he should have had greater powers against the Sinn Feiners. He emphasised that Lord Wimborne had no control over the military, while Sir Matthew Nathan sometimes demurred, on grounds of public policy, to steps which the witness suggested.

Major-General Friend still thought that the main source of danger was south Ireland. He did not recollect Mr. Augustine Birrell requesting an increase of troops, although Mr. Birrell wrote suggesting a military demonstration in Dublin.

GEN. GALLIENI DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 27.—The death is announced of General Gallieni, the famous defender of Paris and also late Minister of War.

ITALY SAVES DAYLIGHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 28.—A decree prescribes the institution of daylight-saving throughout Italy.

SMUTS WINS AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—General Smuts, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in German East Africa, reports that his advanced troops have occupied, unopposed, Ruivu Lager, on the Pangani River and Lembeni Ngulu, 8 miles south-east of Lembeni.

It is reported that there has been a renewal of hostile activities at Kondoa Irangi. The Germans in the Ruanda district are retreating before the converging Belgian forces holding Kigali and Niansa.

MORE SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—The British steamer El Argentino (6,809 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved. The Italian sailing-ship Australia has been sunk. The British steamer Denewood (1,221 tons) has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

Marseilles, May 28.—The French liner Moulouya (2,123 tons) has arrived. During her voyage, she was chased for fifty minutes by a submarine in the Mediterranean, but escaped by putting on full speed and zigzagging.

AIR-RAID ON BARI

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 27.—Enemy air-craft raided Bari, yesterday. Eighteen persons were killed and 20 wounded, mostly women and children.

SIR J. BYNG LEADS CANADIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—Major-General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng has taken command of the Canadian forces at the front.

Germany Feels Pinch Of Diminishing Food

Dissension of States Increases; Chancellor Starts on Tour Of Pacification

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 28.—Significant admissions regarding the food situation have been made in the Reichstag. The Government representative emphasised that a sufficient quantity of potatoes is available, but there is no excess.

The number of cattle has declined 21 per cent since December 1, 1915, and the number of pigs likewise. The greatest possible restriction on consumption will shortly be necessary.

A deputy belonging to the National Liberal party pointed out that Germany's stock has decreased by 3,000,000 head in a year and a scarcity was looming ahead. He urged feeding the population in masses.

London, May 28.—Evidence continues to accumulate of the great difficulties of the German Government in connection with the food question, especially owing to inter-State complications. The decision of the Food Minister in over-riding local State food export prohibitions is deeply resented.

Indeed, several State Governments, including the Bavarian, have refused to be bound by his decision. The Chancellor, therefore, has gone to Munich, to confer with the King and Government of Bavaria and subsequently goes to Stuttgart, in Wurttemburg and Karlsruhe, in Baden.

It is expected that the Minister for Food Supply will be compelled to revise his whole scheme of organisation. Meanwhile, the appointment of the Socialist, Dr. August Mueller, as a member of the Food Bureau, is significant of the desire of the Government to placate the masses. He is the first of the Socialists to occupy an important post under the German Government.

Chapei Policeman Fired Five Shots

(Continued from Page 1)

she knew because she had seen him often on duty at the Terrace.

"Part of my body could still be seen," she said, "This constable came up and pointed his rifle at me. He did not fire. I then ran through Magnolia Terrace and entered the back of my home which is No. 18 Helen Terrace. After that I still heard firing from the direction of the North Szechuen Road."

The girl said that she afterwards went to the hospital in Siccawei Road and identified the wounded Chapei constable there as the one who pointed the gun at her. She only saw the one Chapei man. Mr. Musso asked.

"Did the Chapei policeman recognize you when he pointed the gun at you?"

"He may have, he saw me every day."

"Did he fire at you when you ran?"

"I don't know. I was very frightened at the time. I did not speak to the man."

The witness was followed by another of Miss Hosken's adopted daughters. She was also in the party of seven. She made an excellent witness, telling what she had to tell in a straightforward manner. She said that she, a younger sister and Miss Nga were walking abreast at the head of their companions.

Fired at Girls

"As we approached Helen Terrace," she continued, "we heard a shot. Miss Nga cried out: 'What is that!' I then saw the Chapei policeman. His face was turned toward the North Szechuen Road. As we heard the shot, he turned and faced us. We stopped and he started to walk toward us. Suddenly he brought his rifle to his hip and began firing at us.

"Miss Nga trembled and fell to the pavement. Then my sister fell also. I walked away and hid in a corner of the wall. He fired several shots at us. After that I didn't see him again until I was taken to the hospital where I saw him lying wounded on a bed. I saw this man often on duty in Helen Terrace. When the reports stopped I heard a tram pass. I heard no more shots after that. I went into No. 27 Helen Terrace, the home of the Rev. F. M. Royall."

The Rev. Charles Viking, a missionary of No. 17 Helen Terrace, testified concerning the Chapei policeman. Mr. Viking was in his house during all the firing but he went to see the Chapei man in the hospital.

"I saw this man at noon on the day of the shooting," said the witness, "As he came near I could see that he was talking to himself and smiling. He was carrying on as though he was excited."

"Did he mutter to himself as you often see Chinese do?" asked Mr. Newman.

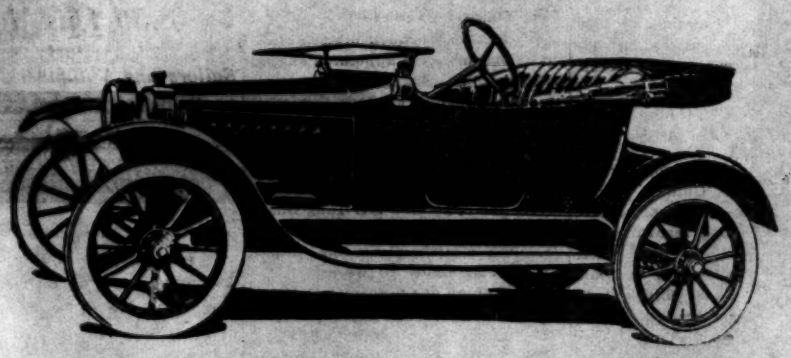
"I think in this case his actions were ordinary," answered the witness. And Mr. Musso smiled.

The witness said that he was sitting on his verandah and was too far away to hear what the man was muttering to himself. He had never seen him do this before.

Mr. Viking's houseboy followed him on the stand. He said that on the night of the shooting he started out of Helen Terrace to make some purchases. He had passed the group of girls and was nearly to the North Szechuen Road when he heard the first shot. He could not tell the direction of this. At the second shot he ran and hid in the doorway at No. 37. A girl was also hiding there. The Chapei man came up and pointed the gun at them but did not fire. The witness corroborated a signed statement he made two days after the shooting which said:

"After pointing his gun at us the man turned south and fired four shots in rapid succession."

The witness could not say if the Chapei man had fired the first shot—at least he did not see any flash from his rifle.



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DEADLY AUSTRIAN GUN FIRE CUTS UP ITALIANS

Plays Havoc With Fugitives After Entire Meata Ridge Is Captured

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report (via London).—Headquarters, May 27.—Eastern theater.—In a successful patrol enterprise, south of Kekkau, the Germans made some prisoners.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, May 26.—Italian theater.—In the Sugana district, the Austro-Hungarian troops conquered Civaron, south-east of Gurgen and Cima Undici. In the district north of Asigo, parts of the Graz corps gained a new and great success. The whole ridge from Corno di Campo Verde to Meata is in the possession of the Austro-Hungarians.

The fleeing enemy suffered the heaviest and bloody losses from the efficient Austro-Hungarian artillery fire. More than 2,500 prisoners, among whom are a colonel and several regimental staff officers, were made prisoners and 4 guns, 4 machine-guns, 300 bicycles and much other war material were left in the hands of the Austro-Hungarians.

North of Arsiero, the Italians retired from their positions west of Borcola. The Austro-Hungarians then, in a seven hours' engagement, cleared the forest north of the Monte Cimone and occupied the peak.

In the upper Posina valley, Bettalo has been conquered.

Austro-Hungarian army aviators bombed the railway stations of Peri, Schio, Thiene and Vizenza, while a naval airship bombed the river and harbor of Grado. An Italian airship dropped numerous bombs on Trieste, without injuring any persons. No damage was caused.

The Admiralty reports: On the morning of May 23, an Austro-Hungarian submarine very successfully bombarded the important blast furnaces of Porto Ferrajo, on the island of Elba. The fire of one of the strand batteries was without effect. Afterwards, the submarine sank the Italian steamer Washington.

Lord Roberts' Predictions

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports:—Berlin, May 27.—Utterances made by General Townshend, in 1911, on a liner bound for South Africa, in regard to the coming war, are being published by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. According to a consular report from Johannesburg, dated July 15, 1911, General Townshend, then commander of the forces in the Orange Free State, said in a conversation with the German financier "von C.," whom he first mistook for a Boer, "that a few days before departing he had visited Lord Roberts. Lord Roberts affirmed that, surely in this year, or, at the latest, in the coming year, Germany and France would be at war. Britain then would side with France. The entire war plan, with all details was discussed between Britain and France. Britain would rush 120,000 troops to the theater of war."

The paper states that this publication was made in view of an editorial in the newspaper Tag, which appeared on May 16, in which rumors were started in regard to the same object and in which astonishment was expressed that the Government was in ignorance of these facts.

The Russian members of the International Red Cross Committee at Stockholm have left, under the pretext that the German members had refused to express regret in regard to the destruction of the hospital-ship Portugal. The German Red Cross was not in a position to express regret, as, according to the official Turkish report, the hospital-ship Portugal was not signed properly as a hospital-ship and, further, was used as a transport for troops and ammunition.

Meanwhile, the German Red Cross, before the Stockholm Conference, had expressed their regret to the Russian Red Cross for the two members of the Russian Red Cross on the occasion of the loss of the Portugal. Further, the German, as well as the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, authorized their members participating in the Stockholm Conference to express regrets to the International Red Cross for the loss or sinking of the Austro-Hungarian hospital-ship Elektra and the Portugal.

Allied Ministers Recalled

It is reported from Athens that the Italian Minister, Count von Bosdari and the French Minister, M. Guillemin, were recalled, owing of the failure of their effors to obtain Greece's consent for the transport of Servian troops through Greek territory.

Field Marshal von Kluck, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, received numerous congratulations, among others from the Emperor. Von Kluck's health is completely restored, though one bullet has not yet been extracted. He has offered himself again to the Emperor for service.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant reported on April 25, that the Dutch steamer, Soerakarta, between Ireland and the Shetland Islands, witnessed the destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler. It is stated on competent authority, that the Soerakarta, on April 25, in the evening, west of Ireland, was stopped by a German submarine by a flag signal.

Nearby, was another steamer, flying the Swedish flag, which was also asked by the submarine, by signal, to stop. When the latter took no notice of the signal, a shot was fired in front of her bow.

The steamer with the Swedish flag then opened quick-fire against the submarine, with a cannon posted near the funnel. The submarine submerged for protection, but was grazed by a bullet. It was, however, not seriously hit and was able to continue its enterprises.

The submarine observed that the steamer flew the Swedish flag also when firing and continued to do so all the time the submarine was able to watch the steamer. After a certain time, the submarine observed two strong explosions which apparently were caused by the steamer with the Swedish flag dropping bombs at the spot where the submarine had submerged.

Four days later, the same submarine experienced a similar event. In the western entrance to the Channel, it encountered a steamer of about 3,000 tons, without a flag and without other signs. The steamer took no notice of the submarine's signal and warning shots.

At about 4,000 meters distance, the steamer first began to lower boats, but immediately after she set the British merchant flag and opened fire against the submarine with her stern gun. Also in this case the submarine escaped by quickly submerging. It safely returned to the home port.

Competent German authorities declare that, in the case of the Swedish steamer Angermanland, it is out of the question that a German submarine is concerned. The steamer, on May 23, off Svartkluppe, rammed a submarine, which suddenly appeared in front of her bow. The submarine immediately submerged and is believed to have sunk.

Mails Held Up

It is reported from Copenhagen that, according to a statement of the Danish Post Department the parcel mail carried by the steamer Tyaldur, bound from Faroe Islands to Copenhagen, was removed at Leith, where the steamer had been taken by the British. The Danish Post Department states that this act is contrary to the British declaration, according to which mails from one Danish port to another should not be violated.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes reports regarding the treatment of German prisoners in France, made by exchanged prisoners. All of them complain about abuses of the fanatical mob and the arbitrary behavior of the French camp commanders, who evidently did not follow their instructions.

This only becomes possible as the French Minister of War neglects the necessary supervision over the camps. As an example, the heavily wounded in the several camps have not been exchanged, although they can only move on crutches. This explains why no prisoners have been sent home from the camps in Amiens Saint Brieux, Belleville, Blaye, Toulouse, North Africa and Marseilles.

The prisoners of war have come back clad more or less in rags. In several cases, it has been proved that garments sent to them from home have not been delivered to them. Special complaint is being made of the commander and the interpreter of the camp at Boucelonette, who force even the heavily wounded to hard labor.

Further, it is reported that several cases have been noticed where the French wear trousers sent for the German prisoners of war from Germany. The railway station at Bumaire is in close proximity to this camp and is crowded with postal packages sent from Germany since September, 1915.

Prisoners' Complaints

The complaints regarding the camp at Sunduden state that non-commissioned officers there are entitled to punish prisoners with arrest. In the camp at Maselesti the rooms for the prisoners are so small that they can only sit, but not lie down. In the camp, packages arriving from Germany are plundered by the guards. The interpreters have their wardrobes full of stolen cigars and other articles.

In the camp of Nevers, the prisoners are forced to hard labor even on Sundays. In Lapillice, food is of extremely bad quality. The prisoners are forced to write home falsified reports. Further complaints are made as to the kind of work the prisoners have to do.

Professors, lawyers, artists and clergymen have to unload ships and repair roads, canals and railroad tracks. When requested to change these orders, the Government replied it was impossible, in view of the ideas prevailing in democratic France. The French Government further declined to remove prisoners from the unhealthy North African climate.

Evidently as an answer to the German request, the French newspapers bring reports that French prisoners are now employed by the Germans in the Russian swamps. Semi-officially, this report is denied. The French prisoners who work in the parts of Russia occupied by the Germans are in a far better position than the German prisoners who have to stay the second summer in the hot, unhealthy North African climate and are forced to hard labor, under miserable conditions.

It is officially stated that the French Government, at the beginning of 1916, decreased the quantity of bread and meat rations for the German prisoners of war. As an excuse for this arbitrary measure, the French Government states that the French prisoners in Germany receive the same treatment.

Admit Blockade's Effects

The French Government thus ignores the illegal blockade against Germany, which has forced a decreased consumption of bread and meat in Germany, while the French can import everything freely. The Government at once protested against this act and, as retribution, ordered the embargo on French packages for the prisoners of war.

Thereupon, the French Government again increased the meat ration for the German prisoners, so that, consequently, the German orders have been countermanded.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement:

	Million Marks	Against last week
Gold reserve	2,463.0	plus 0.6
Commercial papers and treasury bills	5,266.0	plus 219.0
Circulation of bank notes	6,443.0	minus 92.0
Private deposits	1,775.0	plus 264.0

Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes..38.2% against 37.7%

The payments in cash against the fourth German war loan have reached the amount of 9,113,000 Marks, equal to 84.6% of the total subscription. The money borrowed by loan banks has decreased by 15,000,000 Marks to 303,000,000 Marks. The total amount borrowed by loan banks against security for all the war loans has decreased by 176,000,000 Marks to 1,716,000,000 Marks.

It is reported from Budapest that the Hungarian Cannon Manufactory wants to increase its capital from 13 million to 40 million Crowns.

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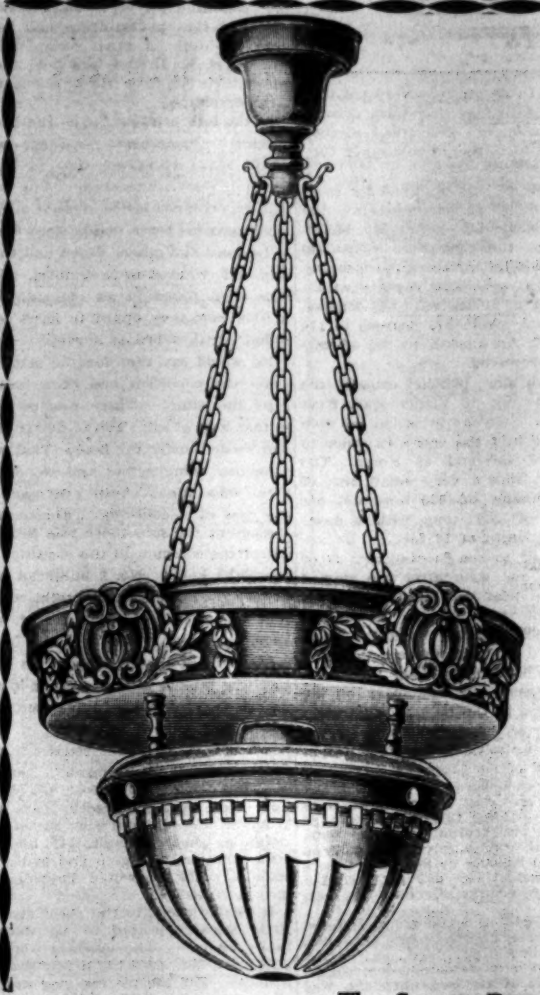

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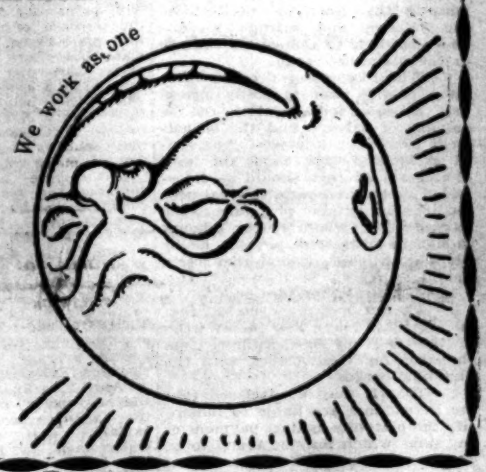

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-:- In the Courts -:-

Shipping Dispute

A claim by Racine, Ackermann and Co., against Moller and Co. was begun before Mr. Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. R. N. Macleod, with Mr. A. G. Mossop, for defendants and Mr. G. H. Wright watched the proceedings on behalf of the Wah Hsing Insurance Co., underwriters of the ships referred to in the case.

Statement of Claim

1.—The plaintiffs are citizens of the French Republic carrying on business as merchants at No. 4 Quai du Yangkingpang, Shanghai. The defendants are a British firm carrying on business as Merchants, Shipping Agents, and Shipowners and are the owners of the s.s. Ninju Maru.

2.—By two bills of lading dated the 20th January, 1916 the defendants contracted with the plaintiffs to carry from Shanghai to Vladivostock on board the s.s. Ninju Maru 383 bales of gunnies and 6 barrels of cotton-seed oil the property of the plaintiffs' for a freight of $1,831.12 which freight was duly paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants on the 21st January, 1916.

3.—The s.s. Ninju Maru having the plaintiffs' cargo and other cargo on board left Shanghai on the 22nd January, 1916 and returned to Shanghai on the 28th of January, 1916 in tow of the s.s. Javary, whose owners have claimed or intend to claim salvage from the persons interested in the s.s. Ninju Maru and her cargo. Part of the said cargo was jettisoned during the voyage.

4.—After the return of the s.s. Ninju Maru to Shanghai the plaintiffs' cargo was discharged and some of it proved to be in a damaged condition.

5.—The s.s. Ninju Maru was unseaworthy at the time when she left Shanghai for Vladivostock and her unseaworthy condition necessitated the jettison and salvage services above referred to and caused damage to the plaintiffs' cargo.

6.—The Plaintiffs and other interested parties have mutually agreed that all questions relating to the amount of salvage and the adjustment between the interests concerned of losses falling under the head of General Average should be determined without recourse to legal proceedings but without prejudice to the question by whom such amount should be ultimately payable or by whom such losses or any other losses should ultimately be borne.

The plaintiffs therefore pray:—

1.—That it may be declared that the s.s. Ninju Maru was unseaworthy at the date of her sailing from Shanghai for Vladivostock with the Plaintiffs' cargo.

2.—That it may be declared that the Defendants are liable to indemnify the plaintiffs against payment of any sums which may be found to be due from the plaintiffs in respect of salvage of cargo or upon any adjustment of General Average losses and to compensate the plaintiffs in respect of damage caused to the Plaintiffs' cargo by reason of the unseaworthiness of the s.s. Ninju Maru at the date of her sailing upon her said voyage and in respect of other resulting loss and damage.

3.—Costs.

4.—Further and other relief.

Particulars of Damage

	Tls.
1.—Invoice value of 317 Bales of Gunnies 29,417.60 Surveyor's valuation of same after landing. 26,129.75	3,287.85
2.—Interest on Tls. 3,287 @ 7% from February 15, 1916.	
3.—Shortlanded from s.s. Ninju Maru 963 Bags @ 0.20 per piece ...	192.60
4.—Marine Insurance on 383 Bales of Gunnies	147.00
5.—Coolie and Boat hire $140.26 @ 73	102.39
6.—Consular Fees $6.80 at 73	4.96
7.—Cable expenses	4.99
8.—Fire Insurance at Wharf on cargo landed	26.23
9.—Wharfage on 66 intact Bales re-shipped by defendants free of charge	6.25
10.—Reconditioning 57 Bales at Tls. 5 per bale	285.00
11.—Net amount payable by Plaintiffs on Average adjustment.	
12.—Proportion of salvage payable by plaintiffs.	

Statement of Defence

1.—The defendants admit paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Statement of Claim.

2.—The Defendants deny the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 5 thereof, and say that the said vessel was seaworthy when she left Shanghai on the said voyage and was reasonably fit to carry the said cargo.

3.—The Defendants further crave leave to refer to the bills of lading when produced, and plead that the damage to the said cargo was occasioned by perils in the said bills of lading excepted.

Mr. McNeill said the Ninju Maru was in some ways a very remarkable ship. She was extremely old, being built in 1873 and his Lordship would recognize that she must have had a career full of incident. One could not but feel surprise that she was in a state to take the sea in January of this year.

A survey certificate would impel an owner to send her to sea if it were certified that she was all right and, also, a good lick of paint did cover up any defect which might be visible and a little woodwork was also useful in that way. But the ship was, when she went to sea, a very very old ship indeed. She had at that time, according to statements which had reached the plaintiffs, been overhauled very recently.

A certificate was obtained for coast traffic and was endorsed at the Japanese Consulate here. Mr. Moller wrote to the Japanese Consulate stating that he surmised the meaning of the term embraced voyages within limits:—from 21 degrees to 63 degrees, N. Lat., and from 113 degrees to 170 degrees E. An answer in the affirmative was received.

The voyage which caused the action was one to Vladivostock from Shanghai, a voyage in which the ship had to go into the ocean in order to get round the end of Korea. The steamship was a very small one, of gross tonnage of 435 tons and net tonnage of 269 tons with a mean loading draught of 13 feet.

She went to sea on January 22 of this year and soon after she started there was near and along the coast which she was leaving a wind of some, not clearly defined, force. The view of the shipowners was that the wind was of typhoon force, but typhoons were not customary on the China coast in the month of January.

Of course, it might not strictly speaking be a typhoon but it might be a wind of such force as a typhoon. The shipowners said it was of typhoon force, but the plaintiffs were inclined to think that it was not so and only an ordinary winter gale. They had fortunately been able to obtain the reports of Siccawei Observatory and they did not record a wind anywhere approaching typhoon force.

In this gale the steamship suffered very severely, water came into her, put out her fires, filled her engine room and she remained helpless in the trough of the sea until she was relieved by another steamer and brought back in tow. There was then a good deal of water in her, and, according to some witnesses she was sinking. Whatever occasioned the coming in of the water in this very old ship there were a lot of faults which ought not to have occurred.

In one instance there was one plate of the hull where water might have been coming in which was covered with paint and on being chipped for the purpose of taking off the paint, the plate was holed and not one plate, but three were holed. Those plates were just rust with paint on them. In another part of the ship when the beading was removed there was a clean hole through and instead of there being strengthening material in a place where it was wanted, there was nothing at all.

In the fore hold about sixty per cent. of the frames were in a bad condition and had to be renewed. In fact, if ever there was an utterly unseaworthy ship which left this port, it was that little ship ,the Ninju Maru.

Capt. Bayes Davy, marine surveyor, was the first witness. He spoke as to the survey he made of the Ninju Maru. He had furnished four reports on the ship. On February 8 for general average; February 23 on the casualty, February 29 on repairs and on April 27 a final report. He visited the ship many times. Witness saw the Japanese marine surveyor who explained that when he had the endorsement put on he had seen the ship in Shanghai.

The ship had been surveyed in Moji; a passenger certificate was given and the endorsement was put on in Shanghai. Witness said a coastwise certificate would cover a certain amount of open sea travelling. Such a certificate would cover the ship going to Manila. When he saw the condition of the ship he was surprised that a certificate had been given in Moji. A great many plates were wasted. In the fore hold there were no leaks save three about the stringer plates.

In the fore peak as far as the No. 1 bulkhead ,the general condition was good. No. 1 bulkhead was in good condition and quite tight. The fore hold was chipped inside and out during which process three plates were found to be holed and others which had worn thin and required to be doubled. This was often found in an old ship and in this case they ought to have been found out in a proper survey.

He would say that for the last five years the condition had been practically the same. There was no leak in that hold at all. Thirty-five frames had wasted under the floor. That was a common thing to find, and was not of great importance except, perhaps, in the case of a collision. Considering the age of the ship there was nothing out of the common in the condition of the No. 1 hold. No. 2 bulkhead was in very good condition and tight, water was, however, coming out of the stringer plate.

The cement in the scupper on that side was broken and on taking it out an old fracture about twelve feet long was discovered. The leaking in this instance was due to the cement in the scupper breaking, through strain caused in docking. The fracture might have been, perhaps, fifteen years old. It might, indeed, have been there ever since the boat was built. If he had been surveying the ship and had seen such a crack he would immediately have it remedied.

It was adjacent to the sheer strake. This crack appeared to be due to faulty angle. The bunkers were in good condition save for a few wasted frames. The top plating was wasted all along on either side. Witness would not agree the after works were meant to strengthen the sheer strake. There was a structural weakness, by reason of a raised quarter deck, which ought to have been carried beyond the engine room bulkhead. That had since been remedied.

The case was adjourned.

Karanje Gets Judgment

Judgment for the defendant with costs was given in the British Supreme Court yesterday after a long trial of a claim of M. Odanaka against S. S. Karanje. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez scored the plaintiffs in his decision. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. A. Matsuoka appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. D. McNeill and Mr. W. S. Fleming represented the defendants.

In his decision the chief judge said:

I do not wish to be hard on the plaintiffs and I acquit them of any intention of double dealing when these contracts were made, but I do think that the great difficulties in which they found themselves owing to the unscrupulous conduct of Taguchi have led them not altogether unwittingly so to color their evidence as to render the defendant liable to them as a partner in W. Row and Company.

The plaintiffs have in my opinion failed to show that they gave credit to the firm of W. Row and Company on the faith of the defendant having represented himself as a member of the firm for the purpose of these contracts which I further find not to be business of the kind carried on at any time by the firm.

There will be judgment for the defendant with costs.

Benefit to Mr. Inokay

Mr. John Inokay is leaving Shanghai in a week or so. For some years past he has contributed greatly to the gaiety of the Settlement by his delightful music. During the last couple of years he has given his services absolutely gratis to all the Allies' charity shows and many of his admirers feel that this is a good time to show him how much playgoers in Shanghai appreciate his talent and generosity.

A program has been arranged and a benefit concert for him will take place at the Lyceum theater on Thursday evening.

A strong company of local amateurs will assist. Mrs. Isenman and Mrs. Master, together with Messrs. Donne and Master, will appear in a sketch and duo turns. Messrs. R. A. Curry and V. Meyer appear in songs. Mrs. Isherwood, a beautiful soprano, will make her debut locally. Miss Saphiere, the talented young singer and dancer, has also promised to help.

The humor of the evening will be in the capable hands of Messrs. Maunder, Thompson and Ferguson. Mr. C. P. Sutthery will give selections in his own inimitable style on a one string violin. Mr. H. K. Strachan and Mr. K. Bagdon will dance in the Highland and Irish styles respectively, with a turn also on the bagpipes.

Ching Ling-foo has promised to mystify everyone with something special and Miss Chee Toy is going to sing American songs. Messrs. G. S. Scott and A. E. Dearn will recite and Mr. Inokay himself will present a quintette played on Filipino instruments.

Booking at Moutrie's is now open, with prices as usual.

Siccawei Weather Report

28.—The depression shown in Liaotung, advances eastwards, across Manchuria. Very light gradient and variable breezes all along our coasts. Intense heat, fine weather.

29.—Fine weather continues to prevail at Shanghai. Slow rising of pressure. The breeze is veering to S.E.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, May 29, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm		755.87	756.13
" " inches		29.76	29.77
Variation mm. for 24 h		-2.13	-2.52
Variation mm. for 12 h		-0 06	-0.41
Wind	Direction	ssw	wsw
	Kilom per hour	9	18
	Miles	6.6	11.2
Temperature	Cen	19°5	24°7
	Fahr	67.1	76.5
Humidity: co		99	61
Nebulosity: 5-10		9	5
Rainfall mm		–	–
Rainfall inches		–	–

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do.	72	Pints	11.50
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Correspondence

We Apologise To Yokohama

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Yokohama's deservedly high reputation in the rowing world bids fair to become somewhat tarnished locally if the assertion of your "Rowing Notes" contributor, that I once rowed for Yokohama, remains uncontradicted. Alas! I cannot even claim to be the experienced oarsman he would have me be, and I can only presume that some malicious person has been 'pulling his leg.' Let there be no sailing under false colors. Far better let the bitter truth be told, which is, that ten years ago at Kobe I participated in the "Griffins' Fours." Since then I have not even sat in a boat, and my inclusion in the B.A.T. Fours in place of Strassman is more in the nature of a forlorn hope. Yours faithfully,

J. E. CAMERON.

Cricket

Public School v. S.C.C. 2nd XI

The above match will be played today and tomorrow, at the S.C.C. ground. Play will commence at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Public School team:—A. M. A. Hansen (Captain), A. V. White, T. Macdonald, J. B. Katz, J. J. Ellis, G. Madar, G. A. L. Robb, F. Madar, C. E. Ollerdessen, H J. Sanft, and D. Drake. Reserves: R. A. Komaroff and E. J. Cooke.

DERBY PROBABLES

Reuter's Service

London, May 28.—New Derby probables are:—Gilbert the Filbert (Wheatley), Kwongsu (Templeman), Polyclamon (Lancaster), Ferox (C. Childs or Fox), Sirian (F. Bullock), Figaro (Whalley), Nassovian (Spear), Flaming Fire (Donoghue), Forest Guard (Hunter), Canyon (Rickaby), Fifinell (J. Childs). Doubtful:—Condottiere (C. Childs).

Shipping Bulletins

The C. M. s.s. Hsinming reports that a tiger, ten feet long, and weighing 300 lbs., was shot a few days ago on Kulangsu Island, the European settlement opposite Swatow. It appears that the tiger swam across from the mainland to the island, a distance over three miles, and when it reached Kulangsu Island, it was exhausted. Mr. Roberts who happend to be out shooting at the time, saw the tiger and shot it dead before it could do any mischief.

* * *

The B. and S. s.s. Chowchowfu, (chartered), formerly a German vessel, which was captured at the commencement of the war off Bangkok, is reported shortly proceeding home on government charter.

* * *

Vessels from Hongkong report that Hongkong is being so overcrowded with Chinese refugees from the West River ports and Canton especially that there is hardly a house vacant, and moreover this great influx of Chinese is bringing contagious diseases into the colony.

* * *

The Chinese government, not being able to seize any more of the C. M. vessels, is now transporting troops in her own transports. A vessel arriving from Foochow staes that one transport, which was of a very moderate size was overcrowded with troops, who embarked from Chusan Bay. From the great number of persons on board, it was feared the boat would capsize.

* * *

The C. M. s.s. Hsinming is being laid up for a day or two for minor repairs and will not be able to proceed from Shanghai till Wednesday or Thursday.

* * *

Beginning from July 2, the S. M. R. Co's. s.s. Sakaki Maru will undergo her annual overhauling, at Kawasaki Dock, Dalny. The company's s.s. Kobe Maru will take her place in the meantime, and consequently the scheduled departure of the Kobe Maru from Dalny on May 30, is cancelled.

* * *

The British dismantled gunboats Kinsha, Woodcock, and Snipe, and the American gunboats Quiros and Villalobos are lying at Hankow.

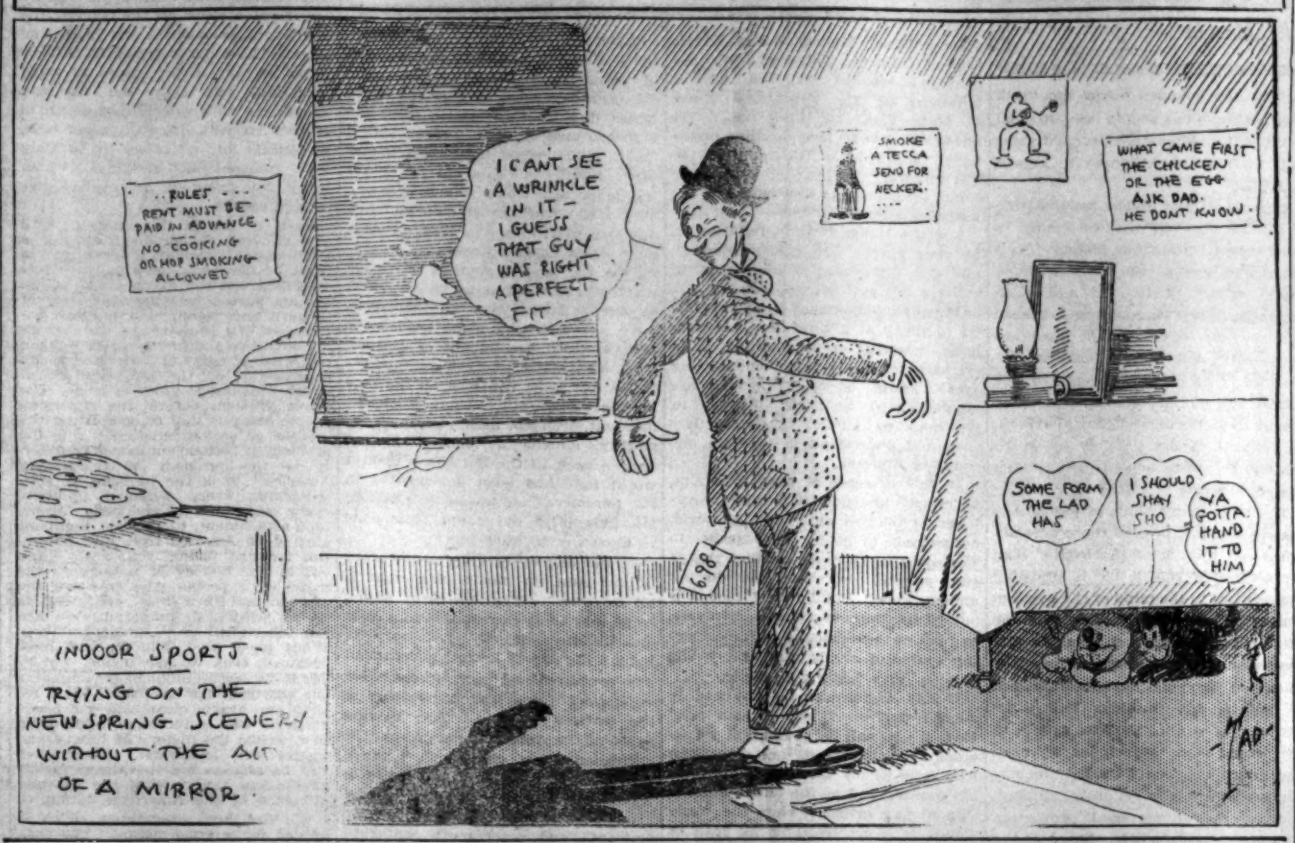
News Brevities

The last meeting of the season of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held this evening, at 5.30 at the Society's Room.

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration as will be noted on page 12, announces a fifty per cent reduction of freight rates, from June 1st to June 12th for rice, flour and wheat for delivery at Tientsin.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad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I CANT SEE A WRINKLE IN IT — I GUESS THAT GUY WAS RIGHT A PERFECT FIT
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SMOKE A TECCA SEND FOR RICKER
WHAT CAME FIRST THE CHICKEN OR THE EGG ASK DAD. HE DONT KNOW
SOME FORM THE LAD HAS
I SHOULD SHAY SHO
YA GOTTA HAND IT TO HIM
INDOOR SPORTS — TRYING ON THE NEW SPRING SCENERY WITHOUT THE AID OF A MIRROR.
TAD

Mme. Foret at Lyceum

As all those who had the pleasure of hearing her last Saturday expected, Madame Foret is not to be allowed to leave Shanghai after only one concert. At the earnest request of a large number of music-lovers, this talented artiste in original and fascinating recitals of songs in costume has been prevailed upon to repeat her program, or one similar to it, at the Lyceum Theater on Friday evening the 2nd instant.

In England, America, Hawaii and Japan, Mme. Foret gave part of the proceeds of her concerts to charities and here she has elected to donate a generous portion to the American Red Cross in France—an additional incentive to attend, for the service has done valiant work at the front.

As a finale, Mrs. J. J. Connell, draped in the Stars and Stripes, will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and Mme. Foret, similarly wearing the French Tricolor, will sing the "Marseillaise." Booking is now open at Moutrie's, with prices as usual.

Mr. Bryan Not To Attend Convention

Omaha, Nebraska, May 18.—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state and leader of the anti-preparedness forces, will not attend the Democratic national convention to be held at St. Louis next month according to an announcement which he made yesterday. Mr. Bryan was defeated at the state primaries held last month when he ran for election as delegate to the nominating convention. It had been assumed, however, that he would attend, receiving the proxy of some one of the other Nebraska delegates.

FLOWER SHOW TODAY

The annual Spring show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society opens this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Town Hall and, charming as have been many of the earlier displays there, there is every indication that this will beat the lot. For instance, it is the season of the three flowers which most men consider are the only ones worth looking at—sweet peas, roses and carnations.

Of the first, it is already known that the show will be a record. Any show of sweet peas cannot but help being beautiful and, when told that this is going to be an exceptional one—enough said.

However, taking things in general, the weather has been favorable for most flowers, so everything that is there may be counted on as well worth going to see. There are the usual competitions, including the always-popular table decorations and children's competitions.

A band will be in attendance afternoon and evening.

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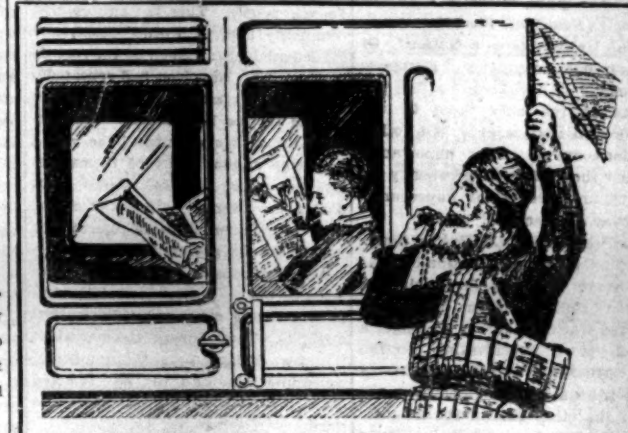

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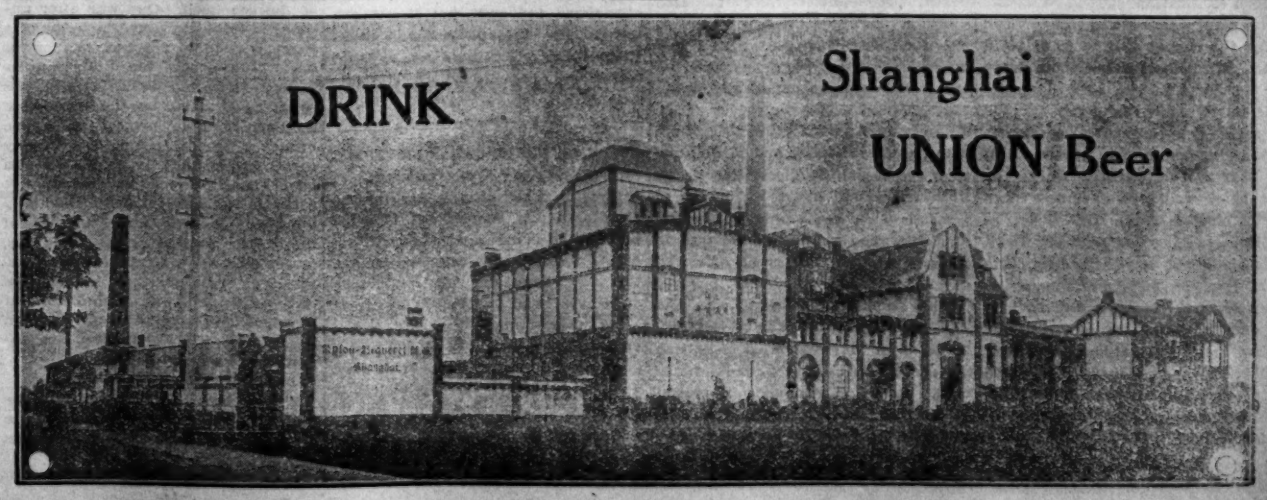

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Pressures at a level on the Chinese coast. Very variable breezes everywhere. Considerable heat. Local thundersqualls.

DEATH

STEINBECK—At the General Hospital on May 29. Isaac Steinbeck, aged 67. The funeral will take place at noon today at the Jewish Cemetery (Mohawk Road). All friends invited to attend.

SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Let the Republicans Also Nominate Wilson

(New York World)

IS the United States a Nation? Or is it only a congeries of European tribesmen?

That is the only issue in the Presidential campaign. All other questions are of minor importance, whether they relate to prosperity or poverty, preparedness or unpreparedness, war or peace.

If a President of the United States can be defeated for re-election because his foreign policy is displeasing to this or that European belligerent, then the United States is no longer a Nation. If a Presidential election can be decided by voters whose hearts and sentiments and sympathies are all on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, it makes relatively little difference which European tribe governs the territory that calls itself the United States of America.

This country once fought a great Civil War to determine whether the Union should be divided or remain undivided. Yet fifty years after the close of that war we have developed a new form of secession more infamous than the old secession. The old secession at least clung to the soil. It was pro-South, not pro-German or pro-English or pro-French or pro-Austrian. It fought under its own flag. That flag was its flag, not a foreign flag.

The professional Germans in the United States have shaped an issue that the American people cannot evade. Every vote cast against Woodrow Wilson in the November election will be a vote for Germany, no matter who casts that vote or for what candidate it is cast.

What the German propaganda is seeking is not so much an immediate victory for itself as a defeat for the President. If it can beat Woodrow Wilson by supporting Theodore Roosevelt or Charles E. Hughes or Elihu Root or anybody else, it will be satisfied, for it will have served its warning on every President to come that a similar fate awaits him if he defies German authority.

Until that issue is decided at the polls, all other issues seem so trivial that we marvel at the state of mind which can discuss them. It is because The World is convinced that the United States cannot be a Nation until this foreign propaganda is crushed under the heel of Americanism that it has appealed to Republicans to indorse the nomination of President Wilson in their National Convention.

So far as they are concerned, that is the one test of whether they are capable of putting patriotism above party. Will they divide the American vote? Will they try to make it possible for Germany to govern the United States through such a division?

. . . The World has pointed out the way in which the Republican Party can rehabilitate itself on a basis of the highest and finest patriotism. That way is to indorse the nomination of President Wilson, and give Europe an inspiring example of American political solidarity in the midst of the greatest crisis known to modern civilization.

The plan suggested by The World leaves the Republican organization intact. It leaves the Republican Party free to advocate its own domestic policies, to make its fight for the control of Congress, to carry on its State campaigns and to pursue all of its regular activities. Only the Presidency would be excluded for a single election from the arena of partisan strife. Can anybody doubt that this would mark the beginning of a new era in American unity, American patriotism and American influence in the affairs of mankind?

How petty all this Republican squabbling and bickering over a party candidate is in comparison with this chance for immortal service to the Nation!

EUROPE'S FUTURE POPULATION

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10—The countries of Europe now at war may in future years be populated by a race of people much smaller in stature, if the war continues much longer, according to the speculations of some scientists. Interest is now turning largely away from the war itself and toward its ultimate effects, social and industrial. One of the most interesting questions presented is what changes the war will cause in the races of Europe and this is of immediate importance to the American people, for by immigration we will share whatever heritage the war leaves to the European nations.

Speculation as to the future size of Europeans is based largely upon the well known fact that the Napoleonic wars reduced the average size of the French people. This is an opinion commonly held in France itself, and is adequately established by the records of the army. Napoleon had repeatedly to lower the standard of height which he had set for his soldiers. Furthermore the measurements of the young men who annually offered themselves for compulsory service shows that during the twenty year period of the war the number of those rejected for insufficient size greatly increased.

A loss of size in itself is not important, but it pretty certainly implies a loss of other valuable physical qualities. Thus during the period of the great French wars, the number of conscripts who had to be rejected because of infirmities increased one third.

Now the scientists who argue that the present war is to result in a physically smaller European race point out that the present war is much worse than any preceding one. It is destroying men in unprecedented numbers. The total losses of Europe in killed, wounded and missing have been estimated as high as ten million men. Furthermore, the number of men who have been taken from the battlefields as nervous wrecks or insane is tremendous. The maddening monotony of trench warfare, the terrific shock of heavy artillery, the use of poison gases, all combine to render the war more destructive to human tissue than any that was ever waged before.

This side of the picture has of course been greatly emphasized in this country, while the other has been almost overlooked. There are a number of scientists who contend that war is beneficial, and necessary. One of the most convincing of these is Dr. Otto Ammon of Jena, who points out that the conflict between nations is the most majestic form of the struggle for existence, and is really a working out of the laws of natural selection.

The pacificists deny this categorically, asserting that the process of natural selection is reversed. Thus in the battles of wild animals in a wilderness, the weakest are always killed, the strong survive, and the breed is improved. In war, however, the strongest and fittest are forced to go to the front and be killed or maimed, while the unfit are carefully protected at home. The recruiting office says to the weakling citizen "You are not good enough to be a soldier; go home and be a father."

So those who assert that war injures the race seem to have the better of it if the question is viewed from a biological standpoint. The militarist philosophers claim that the proportion destroyed is not really large enough to have a great effect, and that the damage is in part compensated by an increased birth rate after war. They cannot, however, disprove the terrible loss of race strength both by death and injury in a war like the present one.

They assert, however, that the greatest benefits of war are spiritual. During the war, they say the heroism and unselfishness of a people are stimulated. Persons who have devoted all their lives to gathering riches often freely give these to the cause. The men of the race learn how to face death, the women how to face sacrifice. In peace, heroism is possible only for a few—such as explorers and adventurers. In war, heroism becomes the common experience of the race. Nations often produce their greatest men after wars. The Germans, Gothe, Schiller and Kant came after the desolating Thirty Years war. Poland produced a wonderful crop of geniuses while she was being overrun by the armies of Europe and torn to pieces by them. The great American psychologist, William James, believed in this stimulating effect of war, and in his volume "The Will to Believe", he gives an impressive list of nations and peoples that have done great things in the face of threatened or partial destruction. It is a striking fact that religious sects which have been persecuted and hounded about the earth nearly always are people of unusual qualities. The Huguenots, the Puritans and the Waldenses, are well known examples.

This quickening of the spiritual life of a nation by war may be traced to some extent throughout history. In a short war, assert the militarists, a nation works off the fat and sloth accumulated by years of undisturbed industry; its spiritual qualities are awakened; and its nationalism intensified. The pacificists reply to this is that war has brutalizing as well as stimulating effects, and that above all, its rewards cannot possibly be worth the terrific price being paid in the present struggle.

There are many kinds of loss to the nations engaged besides those actually killed on the field of battle. The seriousness of this latter is probably exaggerated in the mind of the average American, as it has been in the utterances of a host of amateur and professional pacificists. Thus the losses of Germany have been placed as high as three million. This is an extreme estimate in the first place. In the second place it includes wounded and prisoners. The wounded include many who are only slightly injured, and a comparatively small proportion who are injured for life. Many of the prisoners, of course, are not injured at all. Some military experts say that the actual loss of life to Germany is so far less than a million men. This is probably not more than six or seven per cent of the men of the nation. If more than ninety per cent remain to perpetuate the race, it cannot suffer so immensely from this cause alone.

But it must also be taken into account that the race is meantime being propagated largely by the adolescent, the aged, and the unfit who were left behind. These are enjoying the opportunities of marriage and family life while the strongest men are in the trenches. Then, too, many who come back from the war will be victims of what the scientists call traumatic neurosis—that is, the effect on the nervous system of the terrific shock of the modern machinery of battle. Several scientists of high standing have expressed the belief that this nervous shock will be apparent for many generations.

These are of course unknown factors in the situation, and it remains to be seen what effect they will have on the future of the European race.

Another difficult question to be faced after the war by all of the combatant nations will be a superfluity of women. Always a little more numerous than the men, they will soon be many millions in excess. One Oriental philosopher has suggested legalized polygamy as the solution of the difficulty. This of course is out of the question in Christian nations; but some scientists admit that it might be better than the unlegalized polygamy which is sure in some degree to result. Thus it is believed by some observers that a large number of women unprotected by marriage will be one of Europe's great problems.

Others however, see a bright side to the picture. Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, believes that because of the keen competition for men, only the very finest women will achieve marriage. Thus the best of the race will be perpetuated, and the bad effect of a shortage of fit men will be somewhat ameliorated by a superfluity of fit women.

One gain for women already very noticeable is that they are taking a part in many occupations hitherto monopolized by men. The opportunity to work, which is the fundamental need of modern woman, and the lack of which is the basis of all her restlessness, has undoubtedly been broadened by war.

A canvass of all of the opinions of the learned leaves the conviction that the war will leave the Europeans a people in many senses impaired, and will doubtless send to America a share of maimed and unfit, but also that it undoubtedly has spiritual and moral values; and that these too, will—in fact, already have been—felt across the Atlantic.

Perils of Politeness, Minneapolis

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Sir: I was descending in the elevator of the Radisson in Minneapolis when a man and a woman got on. I took off my hat, whereupon the man gave me an unfriendly once-over and said: "You fresh aleck, this woman's my wife, and if you don't put your hat on I'll punch your nose." "Now, Tim, don't start a fight," said the woman; and as Tim looked like a white hope, I put on my hat and have kept it on ever since.

How To Build Ideal Nation

By Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

(President of Columbia University)

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, was the principal speaker at the annual luncheon of The Associated Press in New York, on April 25. He addressed about 900 leading newspaper publishers. His address in full follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Associated Press:

For the honor of the invitation to be your guest I am deeply sensible, and for that honor I wish first to express my grateful appreciation. It is no small compliment to be permitted to speak at a time like this to a great company of men, drawn from all parts of our nation, representing every shade of opinion, who are single-minded in their devotion to truth, and to its interpretation as they seek and understand it, and to our common America.

In this presence of men of affairs, so closely in touch with the movement of opinion all over the world, accustomed to guide, to express, to formulate it, there is nothing that I can possibly say that you do not already know. But I reflect that it is out of the impressions of individuals, and out of their reaction to the changing course of events that first public opinion, then history, is made.

If any significance be attached to what I shall briefly say in your presence, it can only be because it represents the attempt of one American who feels keenly the responsibility of his country and of the entire citizenship at this moment when the world stands at a crossroad in its path of progress.

If we stand at the crossroad irresolute, paralyzed of will, history will have one story to tell. If we turn to the right and take the path that leads upward to new achievement and to lasting honor, it will have a very different story to tell. If we should turn to the left and follow the winding and rocky road that leads down to a darkening gloom—we know not where—history will have yet another record to make of the American people and of their capacity to represent civilization.

Leaders of Civilization

It is just about twenty years ago since George Meredith, writing to the London Daily News, said that since the fortunate outcome of the greatest of civil wars we have come to look upon the American people as the leaders in civilization. That is a proud and ennobling judgment, and we may well search our minds and our hearts to ascertain whether it be true, and whether we are competent for the high honor that so distinguished an observer of his kind proffered to us as his personal judgment.

The question which I ask in your presence this afternoon is this: Have we an American nation? If so, is that nation conscious of a unity of purpose and of ideals? If so, what is to be the policy of that nation in the immediate future?

It must not be forgotten that nations are comparatively new in human history. There were no nations in the ancient world. Men were grouped in empires, in races, as followers of a religion, as clansmen owing allegiance to a chief, but not as nations as we use the word. There were no nations until the dream of a universal political empire had passed away; until the stately magnificence of Rome had broken into a hundred fragments. It was then and only then that a new organizing force made itself felt in the thoughts and deeds of men.

This new consciousness of unity was in part the outgrowth of unity of race origin, in part the outgrowth of unity of language, in part the outgrowth of unity of institutional life, in part the outgrowth of unity of military and religious tradition. It seized hold of the minds of men in most practical fashion. The result is that from the time of the death of Charlemagne to the time of the present German Emperor the history of the world is the history of nation building and the by-products of nation building. A nation is scientifically defined as a population of an ethnic unity inhabiting a geographic unity under a common form of government. The exceptions are quite numerous enough to prove this rule.

As the centuries have followed one another it is not difficult to see how the several nations have endeavored to possess themselves of territory that is a geographic unit. They have sought natural boundaries, whether of high mountains, or of broad rivers, or of the sea itself. One war after another is to be explained in terms of a nation's definite purpose to possess itself of a geographic unity as its home. There has been by no means equal care taken by the nations to establish and to protect an ethnic unity. A strong people has usually felt confident that it could hold an alien element in subjection and yet preserve national integrity and unity of spirit. So one after another of the greater nations of the world has, in seeking for geographic unity, insisted on incorporating in its own body politic alien and often discordant elements and holding them in stern subjection. The examples are too familiar to be recited here.

Nemesis of Nation Building

This process of nation building has gone on until the nation has come to be conceived as an end in itself, as superior to the law, to the conventions of morality, and to the precepts of religion. A form of patriotism has been developed all over the world which finds in the nation itself the highest human end. The logical result, and indeed the almost necessary result, of this type of thinking is the war which is now creeping over the world's civilization and destroying it with the sure pitilessness of an Alpine glacier.

This war is the nemesis of nation building conceived as an end in itself. Unless a nation, like an individual, have some purpose, some ideal, some motive which lies outside of and beyond self-interest and self-aggrandizement, war must continue on the face of this earth until the day when the last and strongest man, superb in his mighty loneliness, shall look out from a rock in the Caribbean upon a world that has been depopulated in its pursuit of a false ideal, and be left himself to die alone with none to mourn or to bury him.

In the history of nations the story of our America has a place that is all its own. The American nation came into being in response to a clear and infinite purpose. A theory of human life and of human government was conceived and put into execution on a remote and inaccessible part of the earth's surface. The moving cause of the American nation was the aspirations for civil and political liberty and for individual freedom which was already stirring in the minds of Western Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These aspirations gained in force as the art of printing multiplied books and as the periodical press came into existance. The high-minded, the courageous, the venturesome were drawn across the wide ocean toward the west, carrying with them for the most part the liberal ideas and the advanced thought that were steadily increasing their hold upon the people of western Europe. Great Britain, Holland, France, were responding in steadily increasing measure to the same ideals that led the Puritan to Massachusetts Bay and the Cavalier to Virginia.

America Not Yet a Nation

On this Atlantic shore distances were great and communication difficult. In addition there were social, economic and religious differences that kept the struggling colonists apart. The result was that there grew up here not a nation, but the material out of which a nation could be made. There is a sense, a deep and striking sense, in which the same remains absolutely true today. There is not yet a nation, but the rich and fine materials out of which a true nation can be made by the architects with vision to plan and by the builder with skill adequate to execute.

When a common oppression forced the separate colonists together they still sadly lacked that devotion to a unity higher than any of its component parts, which would have saved so much loss and so much suffering during the days of revolution and of the first steps toward a National Government. An enormous step forward was taken when the National Government was built. In the adoption of the Constitution of the Untied States the cornerstone was laid for one of the most splendid structures in all the history of all nations. Then followed sharp political divergence. There were those who would lay stress upon the new national unity; there were still more who thought it important to emphasize the separate elements out of which that unity had been composed. The judicial logic of Marshall and the convincing eloquence of Webster were the chief unifying and nation-building forces in the generation that followed. Meanwhile sharp differences of economic interests were manifesting themselves, and the fatal question of slavery pressed forward both as an economic and as a political issue. The new nation, which had already made such progress upon the foundations laid by the fathers, fell apart, and only after one of the most terrible and destructive of civil wars were the ruins of the disaster cleared away and the ground prepared for the next step in construction. Here mistakes were made so numerous and so severe that the unifying and nation-building process was checked and held back for years.

Then two sets of separating and disintegrating forces began to make themselves strongly felt. First, the economic differences which must of necessity manifest themselves over so large and so diverse a territory now reveal themselves in new force, in part as a result of the industrial revolution and in part as a result of purely American condition, as involving a class conflict between capital and labor. Soon there were signs that citizenship, with its compelling allegiance to the common weal, was to be subordinated in discouraging fashion, not once but often, to the immediate interests and policies of an economic class.

Echo of Old Word Feuds.

Second, the immigration from all the countries which had been for a long time substantially homegeneous became increasingly and rapidly heterogeneous. New nationalities, new languages, new racial affinities were drawn upon for the recruitment of the population of the United States. The hopes and the ambitions which 100 and 200 years before had been the peculiar property of the people of Western Europe had now spread far away to the East and to the South. With this heterogeneous immigration there came, in no inconsiderable measure, the echo of the Old World animosities and feuds and hates. These did not manifest themselves in any direct sense as anti-American, but they did manifest themselves with sufficient strength to deprive America of a unity of attitude, of feeling, and of policy in dealing with international relations which every day grew in importance and in significance.

So it is that at this moment, with a world war raging about us and a Presidential campaign opening in front of us, with years full of fate stretched out for us to walk in, we are not sure of our national unity of thought and feeling and purpose because of the presence of disintegrating elements and forces which weaken our sense of unity at home and which deprive us of the influence abroad which attaches to unity at home. The grave problem before the American people today is that of completing the process of nation building. It is the problem of setting our house in order. It is the problem of integrating America. It is the problem of subordinating every personal ambition, every class interest and policy, every race attachment, to the one dominant idea of an America free, just, powerful, forward facing, that shall stand out in the history of nations as the name of a people who conceive the mission and their true greatness to lie in service to mankind. We are the inheritors of a great tradition. What poets and philosophers have dreamed, that we are trying day by day to do, our stumblings, our blunders our shortcomings are many; but if we keep our hearts clean and our heads clear he who a thousand years from now writes the history of liberty and justice and happiness among men will be able to tell to those far-off generations the story of the rise and influence of the American nation.

We find here everything which is needed for a great nation. The task before us today is to make it. The task before the American people is nothing more nor less than a speedy continuation, and, if it be practical, the completion of the process of nation building. It is a problem of the integration of America, about those great fundamental principles and purposes which the very name itself brings to our mind and which this flag stirs to expression on every lip.

Feel America in Our Hearts

We know in our hearts what America means. The problem is to teach it to our fellows; to share with them an understanding and appreciation of it, to unite with them in an expression of it that shall give us an America free, just, powerful, forward facing; that shall conceive itself as a nation fit to serve; a nation which has not its end in its own aggrandizement, however great that be; which cannot find its purpose complete in amassing all the wealth of golconda, but can only achieve its aim by carrying a message to mankind of what has been possible on this continent. Saxon and Celt, Teuton and Slav, Latin and Hun, all here not as aliens but as citizens; not as emigrants but as members of a body politic which is new in conception, in human history, as it is new in its own thought of its purpose. Can America integrate itself at this crisis; can it show that here is a nation which out of various and varied ethnic elements can be created into a genuine unity by devotion to high principle and by moral purpose in the face of all mankind? Can we have an America that shall go down the corridors of time with a proud place on the pages of history?

We must remember that the greatest empires have fallen as well as risen. We must remember that the most powerful dynasties have passed away as well as come into existence. There is no reason to suppose that our America is going to escape the everlasting law of change. We know its history and its origin. We have seen its rise. We know its present state. Who can predict how many hundreds or thousands of years it will take before the forests will be felled and the streams will be dried, and this great fertile continent of ours, like the plains of ancient Iran, where civilization began, become a desert, fit only for the surveying parties of the archaeologist? When that time comes, what do we want to have written on the pages of history of those who lived for hundreds or perhaps thousands of years on this continent? What do we want to have said about the way in which America met the greatest crisis of the world's history in modern times, in 1916? Do we want a nation weak, broken to pieces, irresolute, filled with conflicting and discordant voices, or do we wish for a nation unified, strong, sympathetic, and ready to respond to

(Continued on Page 7)

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-Polishing. No Brushes required.

Also in BROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.

Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Mud can be washed off and polish remains. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 2, Lorrimore St., London, S.E., Eng

Dick's Original Balata Belting

Superior to any other belting in the market.

Stocked in sizes from 1¼-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.

Quotations on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

FIREBRICKS

Fireclay and Special Blocks

Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes

Glazed Tiles in Various Designs and Colours

Offices: No. 1, Jinkee Road, Shanghai and C. Monbaron, Hankow

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MAGGIE - I'D LIKE TO SAY SOME THING -
I KNOW YOU WOULD BUT I WON'T LET YOU -
I'D LIKE TO GIT OUT OF GOING TO THAT RECEPTION TONIGHT!
YOU'RE GOING WHETHER YOU WANT TO OR NOT - I'M HAVING JASPER PRESS YOUR EVENING CLOTHES!
?
I'SE SORRY - MRS. JIGGS - BUT SOME HOW DE IRON GOT SO HOT IT BURNT DESE SPOTS IN MR. JIGGS' SUIT -
NOW HE CAN'T GO!
HERE'S TEN BEANS FOR YOUR CARELESSNESS!
?
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

-:- Little Bobbie's Pa -:-

By William F. Kirk

When Pa caim hoam last nite he had a big picter with him, he showed it to Ma the minnit that he caim in the house, I guess Pa was anxshus to show Ma something bekaus he caim hoam lait.

This wunderful painting, sed Pa, I bought for a meer song, it is called The Choice of Paris. Paris is the naim of a yung gent, sed Pa, that used to live in Troy.

I dident know anybody by that naim wen I lived in Troy, sed Ma.

That is a different Troy, sed Pa. You lived in Troy, New York, & Mister Paris lived in a other Troy That was a long time ago, sed Pa. How do you like the picter?

It is vary butiful, sed Ma, but we have no place to hang it. The next time you cum hoam lait, sed Ma, you mite bring sumthing like a new hat for me, or sum fruit or sumthing. You have been bringing hoam picters for nearly twenty yeers, sed Ma.

I nevver thought of that, sed Pa.

Yes, sed Ma, picters, picters, picters. They seem like milestones on our long married jurney, sed Ma. Sumtimes I look at them picters & think of all the nites you caim hoam lait. Them picters haunts me like gosts, sed Ma. I call them my Tardy Picters.

Jest then Missus Blueface caim in to call on Ma. How are you this evening, my deer, she sed to Ma.

Splendid, sed Ma, how do you like this picter my deer husband brought hoam to me?

I see, a peace offering, sed Missus Blueface. My poor deer husband had the saim trick beefoar he died. Drink killed him, she sed. He was one of Nature's nobelmen, and like a lot of nature's noblemen he had a noble thirst. Yes indeed, sed Missus Blueface, he brought me hoam prubly a thousand picters in his short life, to say nothing of cut flowers and candy.

Between bartender and the fine things of life he was the bizziest man you evver saw. Poor George, I sumthimes think that in a preevus incarnashun he was a camel, she said.

I meerly purchased this picter beckaus of its buty, sed Pa, I had no thought of squaring myself. I nevver have to do that, Pa sed.

I see, sed Missus Blueface. You are one of them Cavemen that beleeve might has not vannished from the erth. Such persons shud be pinched, not petted, she sed.

I see, sed Pa. You belleeve that husbands shud be obeedient, like trained seals.

I certingly do! sed Missus Blueface. When George was living he spent half his time lerning my every wish and the other half trying to gratify it, and he wud have if he hadent got in with a swift crowd. The kind of men he went with wuddent know what a pair of carpet slippers or a lounging robe was for. They nevver went hoam, I guess.

I'll bet he was a grand old sport, sed Pa. I shud like to have known him. It is too bad he died.

Maybe you will see him later on, sed Missus Blueface. You have his traits Then she wuddent talk any moar to Pa, she talked to Ma all the evening.

Ma's frends doant like Pa as much as they like Ma, and Pa doant like them as much as he likes Ma, either.

Montessori Training

At the request of many Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to take advantage of the **Montessori Training Course,** Mrs. Bassity will postpone her Four Months Course, until after the Summer Vacations. Date of opening will be decided later.

9655

How to Build Ideal Nation

(Continued from Page 6)

the cause of a common purpose to serve all humanity, even though the rest of humanity be at war with itself?

Opportunity Knocking

The year 1916 is but one member of an infinite series. Countless aeons have gone before it and countless aeons will come after it. The physical forces of nature will go their way through indefinite time, performing their alloted functions, obeying their peculiar laws and undergoing those manifold changes and transmutations which make up the heavens and the earth. Not so with the reputation and the influence of a nation. Opportunity will not knock forever at any door; it is knocking now at the door of the American people.

If they are able to rise to an appreciation of their own part—of its own controlling principles and politics, to put aside every self-seeking, every distracting, every brutal appeal—no one can tell what lights will illumine the page on which the history of our nation may yet be written.

It is nearly sixty years since Abraham Lincoln in his debates with Senator Douglas made mention of the Scriptural saying that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and he added, "I do not expect the house will fall, but I do expect the house will cease to be divided."

So Mr. President, I say today to this influential company of Americans, we do expect, every one of us, that our house will cease to be divided. We do expect that our America will come to full consciousness of its purpose; that the serene courage of Washington, the constructive genius of Hamilton, the keen human insight and sympathy of Jefferson, the patient pathos of Lincoln, shall not have been in vain in teaching us what our country is.

Shall we catch sight of that something higher than selfishness, higher than material gain, higher than the triumph of brute force, which alone can lead a nation up to those high places that become sacred in history, and from which influence descends in a mighty torrent, to refresh, to vivify and inspire all mankind?

It is as true today as it was in ancient times, where there is no vision the people perish. We can make an America with a vision. We cannot make it without.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

9765

The Multiplex Hammond

is

The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

It is

the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

THE SWISS HOUSE

Agents for China

WHC

This Mark is a sure Sign of Quality.

It stands for Experience,

Facility and Ability relating to

Varnish and Paint, and it is placed

on all the specialities of

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark

Manufacture.

Large stocks kept in China

by the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers

2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Alexandria Building, Hongkong

F. C. BANHAM,

Manager in the Far East.

Cream Soup can be no better than the cream from which it is made, therefore, ST. CHARLES CREAM will eventually be used by all particular housewives.

It is pure, absolutely safe and is canned under the most sanitary conditions from healthy cows.

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

AGENTS FOR CHINA

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

GAS COOKING IS SO SIMPLE

That a child can perform the work as easily as a grown-up person.

COOKERS ARE FIXED WITHOUT HIRE

For particulars apply to

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road.

Or Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 29, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.40
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1932
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-0-½—Tls.	6.57
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex....$	9.06
Peking Bar	344
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Ber Silver	34⅛d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.23
Ex., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	3-0½
London .....Demand	3-0⅝
India .....T.T.	225¾
Paris .....T.T.	429
Paris .....Demand	429½
New York .....T.T.	72
New York .....Demand	72⅛
Hongkong .....T.T.	72
Japan .....T.T.	70
Batavia .....T.T.	173¼

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1⅝
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-1¾
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1⅝
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-2⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	455
New York .....4 m-s.	75

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

1 Tls. =Tls.	0.66
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	4.18
" " 1=Marks	4.09
Gold $ 1=Tls.	1.40
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	.67
" " 1=Rupees	2.63
" " 1=Roubles	2.45
" " 1=Mex. $	1.00

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95¼
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 29, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00
Tebongs Tls. 25.00
Ayer Tawahs Tls. 37.50
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00
Cathay (ord.) Tls. 2.25

Direct Business Reported

Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Shanghai-Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Chemors Tls. 2.17½

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 29, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Klebangs Tls. 1.25 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 2.50 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.10 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75 June
Tebongs Tls. 24.75 cash

Direct

Anglo Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 10.75 cash
S'hai Land Investment 6% Debs. Tls. 98.00 cash
S'hai H'kew Wharf 6% Debs. Tls. 95.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

LACK OF SODA ASH HAMPERS GLASS TRADE

But Amount of Export Has Increased Rapidly Since War Began

The export of glassware from Japan has made remarkable progress since the war started, says The Japan Advertiser. The export of glass bottles, cups, tableware and other articles amounted to 1,546,000 in 1914, and increased to 2,839,000 yen last year. The figures up to the end of March this year were: 3,856,000 dozen bottles, 866,000 dozen cups, and a large amount of table ware. Altogether these were valued at over 1,200,000 yen, nearly the amount of the export in 1914 in three months.

The Osaka manufacturers some time ago made an agreement to curtail the production by half because of the shortage and the high price of soda ash, but as the demand from abroad was very brisk, the above agreement was not observed faithfully. The recent feature is that the rise in freight caused the trade in inferior goods to be less profitable, and most makers are inclined to produce goods of a better quality. It is also to be noted that most makers are eager to produce goods for export. They produce 80 per cent. for export and 20 per cent. for home demand. The destinations of the goods are England, Australia and India.

Quite recently there is a decreasing tendency in the demand from India and Australia, but this is not because of the shortage of cargo space. Generally, the glass-ware trade is being hampered by the shortage of space especially in the case of the trade with India and Australia.

Another impediment in this industry is the shortage of soda ash. The shipment from England has been curtailed, owing to the shortage of space, and with the arrival of 3,000 bales at about the end of this month by a foreign steamer, there will be no prospect of getting another supply in the near future. The stock of soda ash in Osaka is only about 10,000 bales while the demand exceeds this. Manufacturers met Wednesday with the representatives of certain import firms to consider the chartering of a steamer for the special purpose of importing soda ash. It is said if this is possible the soda ash thus imported will bring about 8 yen per bale calculated on the present basis of charter rate and the price in the London market. The price in Osaka is now about 7.80 yen per bale, but if it is considered that the price will tend to rise without limit ,it is necessary to take some such steps.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital Tls.500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. ..... Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-'15) Tls. 9.069.647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 18.—Following were the prices realised at our Auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed.. @	144/139
Smoked Good Ribbed.. „	139/132
Smoked Fine Plain.... „	139/135
Smoked Good Plain... „	—
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed „	138/135
Unsmoked Good Ribbed „	131
Unsmoked Fine Plain. „	132/126
Unsmoked Good Plain. „	—
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin..... „	150/146
Good Pale Thin..... „	144/135
Good Pale Blanket.... „	—
Good Brown Blanket.. „	137/131
Fine Brown ..... „	136/128
Good Brown ..... „	130/121
Good Dark ..... „	123/100
Barky ..... „	107/ 70
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed.... „	110/ 75
Loose ..... „	106
Sheet:	
Cupwashing ..... „	128/122

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe	2/9½
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	2/9
Catalogued for sale.....Pcls.	7690
Sold.....Pcls.	4865

At the auction yesterday prices showed a further decline from last week. There was a brisk demand throughout the day for fine pale Crepe and ribbed smoked Sheet at prices up to $150 and $144 respectively. The average prices were $149 and $143 for the two grades. Towards closing hours yesterday a few lots of smoked Sheet were sold at $139/141.

There was a keen competition for fine brown, good brown, dark and barky Crepes at prices as above. Also Scrap was well in demand. Of native Sheet next to nothing was on offer, but the prices paid for the few lots sold mark an improvement from last week.

The auction was continued this morning, when prices were on about the same level as yesterday afternoon.

	s. d.
Banks' buying rate on London ..... 3 m-s.	2 4 25/32
Banks' buying rate on London .....demand	2 4⅞
Banks' buying rate on New York ....demand	56½

$340,000,000 FOR MUNITIONS

Washington, May 1.—Europe's purchases of war material in the United States totaled $340,000,000 at the end of the first twenty months of the war. Figures assembled today in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the heaviest month was March last, when more than $50,000,000 worth of munitions left American ports. April totals have not yet been compiled.

Shipments of high explosive shells and shrapnel are crossing the Atlantic now at the rate of $1,000,000 worth daily and vessels are carrying $500,000 worth of power a day. Firearms and cartridges valued at more than $5,000,000 went to Europe during March.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 27.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 8d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 9d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, May 26:

Spot: 2s. 8⅛d. to 2s. 8¼d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 9¼d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$720 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2¼ Sa.
Cathay, pref.....	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	175.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochlen.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons.....	35s.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$114 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 72.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 83 S.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 90 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 5
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½
International.....	Tls. 75½.
International Pref.....	Tls. 70
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 70.
Oriental.....	Tls. 52 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 81.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$106 B.
Green Island.....	89¼ Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 20¼ B.
Major Bros.....	
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	$15 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92 B.
Mourie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7½ B.
Weeks	$18½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 15.
Amherst.....	Tls. 2.10.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10¾ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37½ Sa.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 2 S.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.95.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.10 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 15.
Cheng.....	Tls. 4¼ S.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4.10
Dominion.....	Tls. 15½.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 27 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 Sa.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 21.
Padang.....	Tls. 18 S.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 11 B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8¼
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90
Senawang.....	Tls. 19¼.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6 Sa.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9½.
Tebong.....	Tls. 25 Sa.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6¼.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 82 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 27 was 119 tons and for May 28, 136 tons."

Austrians Are Badly Beaten in Adige To Val Larsa District

Italians, However, Again Withdraw Before Intense Artillery Assault

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 28.—The official communique issued yesterday reported: The situation is generally unchanged. Minor enemy attacks at various points were repulsed.

The Italian forces in the Sugana Valley, on Thursday, withdrew in good order from their advanced positions at Monte Civaron. An enemy attack in East Calamento Valley, on Friday, was stopped by our Alpini, who made a counter-attack in a most dashing manner, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing numerous prisoners.

A similar affair occurred in the Monte Nero zone, where the enemy momentarily penetrated our trenches and were promptly ejected. The enemy, persisting in their impetuous attacks between the Adige and Val Larsa, were again bloodily defeated and the masses of infantry which assaulted Conizugna and Buole Pass were exterminated.

Between the Posina and the Astico, owing to the enemy's intense artillery fire, the Italians, after repulsing an attack, evacuated an advanced position on their right wing on the Astico. The enemy attacked east of Val-di-Assa and fighting continued, with an alternating trend, all day on the 25th.

During the night of the 24th, the enemy attacked several times at Monte Civaron and were repulsed, with serious losses.

An official communique issued today reported: Desperate Austrian attacks at Lagarina, Rio Cameras and Buole failed. Elsewhere, there were only artillery actions.

The Italians dispersed many enemy concentrations and marching columns. The enemy continued their strong pressure at Assiago, Assa and Gamma Valleys.

On the 26.h, our Alpini in the Strigno basin captured 157 prisoners, 300 rifles and a section of machine-guns, which were immediately turned on the enemy.

There was some successful mine-fighting at Monte San Michele, where a stretch of trench was wrecked and the occupants wiped out by machine-guns.

Germans Intent Upon Forcing River Dvina

Make Tremendous Preparations For Attack; Mitau Becomes Second Krupp's

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 28.—The Island of Dalen, east of Ikskul, on the Dvina, has recently become very prominent, owing to continual German attacks, with the object of forcing a passage across the Dvina. All these attacks have been invariably fruitless. The German reverses in that region, according to experts, arose from lack of reserves.

Prisoners state that the Germans are working furiously, strengthening the defences in their rear on the Russian front, in anticipation of an attack. They have constructed two railways, one from Mitau to Shavli and the other from Memel to Muravievo, established a great branch of Krupp's at Mitau and are transforming Libau into a first-class naval base.

The official communique issued yesterday reported: On the Western front, we stopped an enemy offensive, made under cover of a fog, south of the island of Dalen.

On the Mosul front, the Turks, supported by Kurds, took the offensive in the direction of Serdesht. We compelled the enemy to retreat, inflicting considerable loss, by a series of bayonet attacks and cavalry charges.

The communique this afternoon reported: On the western front, south of Lake Drisviaty, a German offensive, which was preceded by a violent artillery preparation, was repulsed.

In the Caucasus, an offensive by strong Turkish forces on the Revandouze-Dergala front was repulsed.

Peking, May 25.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 24, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the region south-West of the island of Dalen, the Germans attempted to attack our front trenches, but were repulsed by us, suffering heavy losses.

In the Bashlyk region, north of the station of Olyk, our scouts were attacked by an Austrian outpost, but they, in their turn, delivered a counter-attack, with hand-grenades and forced the enemy to flee. Along the whole of the remainder of the front, the situation is unchanged, from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier.

The Turkish front.—Nothing essential has occurred.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

The Helena and Wilmington have exchanged stations, the Wilmington now being Commander, Second Division's vessel, and stationed on the Yangtsze. The Helena is the Commander, Third Division's vessel, and stationed in Southern Chinese waters. Wilmington has left Shanghai for a cruise up the Yangtsze. The Palos will arrive at Shanghai about June third. The Supply has left Shanghai for Manila and the Galveston has arrived at Manila for target practice.

Lieutenant R. R. Mann has been detached Wilmington and ordered to the Galveston. Ensign White has been detached Supply to Helena Passed Assistant Surgeon Stuart has been ordered to the Wilmington. Notice has been received that Lieutenant E. J. Estess and Acting Pay Clerk M. A. Thompson have been ordered to this station.

SUGGEST BROOKLYN BAND SHALL PLAY ON SUNDAYS

Shanghai may soon have the opportunity of hearing the Filipino band from the cruiser Brooklyn in open air concerts. There had been a suggestion that the band be allowed to play on Sunday night at the Gardens. As a result of this the Municipal Council has been approached with a tentative offer of concerts by the band.

The Municipal Band does not play on Sundays—which is the very time that many persons would like best to hear it. The band concert on Sunday evening is an ancient and honorable institution in practically every American city.

It is not promised that the Brooklyn band will be allowed to play every Sunday evening. There are duties aboard ship that will not allow of any set schedule. The tentative offer of the band's services has included the suggestion that one concert be given to see how the city takes to it. It is understood that the officers and men of the Asiatic Fleet wish to make some return for the courtesies received at Shanghai and the suggestion for band concerts has come as a result.

There are 23 pieces in the Brooklyn's band and anyone who has heard them play American tunes knows that their music is the kind that gets into your shoes. No definite answer has yet been received from the Council to the offer.

Mrs. Bassity Lectures On Montessori System

The spacious lecture hall of the Nanyang Commercial Academy was packed last Saturday afternoon with an audience composed of ladies and gentlemen interested in education and the entire body of scholars to listen to the lecture kindly given by Mrs. Florence A. Bassity on Dr. Montessori's system of education Mr. H. G. Wolfe, President of the Academy, was in the chair and opened the meeting with a speech in Chinese about the lecture and the lecturer, who was then introduced by Mr. Ho Heng-wha to the audience in a speech in English.

The lecturer then spoke for an hour and half, with practical demonstrations on a little boy, picked up from the audience to show what could be done with children Although quite unfamiliar with the apparatus the boy was intelligent enough to execute with a good deal of precision and correctness all that was handed him to do. Mrs. Bassity was quite satisfied with her experiment and said the boy gave promise of being a good architect as his sense of proportion was very sharp for his age.

The lecture was most intelligently translated into Cantonese and Shanghai dialects by Mr. J. C. Lee, B. A., Yale, and Mr. S. C. Liang, B. Sc. Mining and Engineering, Birmingham University. At the end of the lecture Mr. Ho Heng-wha on behalf of the Academy and those present thanked Mrs. Bassity for the very interesting and instructive lecture which was enjoyed by all. He then handed the lady a basket of flowers. To commemorate the occasion a photograph of the lecturer together with the faculty and scholars was taken, after which refreshments were served.

PREFERENTIAL TRADING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—The London Chamber of Commerce special committee on trade during and after the war suggests the speedy adoption of a tentative tariff, to hold good for five years, on an *ad valorem* basis, subject to the subsequent settlement of the question of a scientific tariff. It dwells on reciprocal and preferential trading in all parts of the Empire and emphasises that the Dominions should be free to determine their own fiscal relations, unless the whole Empire agrees to act together.

Obituary

Mr. Ben E. Inglis

It was with the greatest regret that his host of friends in the Settlement learnt on Sunday of the tragic death of Mr. Benjamin E. Inglis, who, at about two in the morning was found dead in a room at his house, 9 North Szechuen Road. A bullet wound in his head and a revolver lying beside him indicated that he had taken his own life. There was a brief formal inquiry during the day by the Coroner, Mr. G. W. King and the inquest was then adjourned until tomorrow.

"Big Ben," the Drum-Major of the S.V.C., was deservedly a popular member of the community, for he made friends easily and with all men. First and foremost he was a soldier, looking the part and, after he left the service, putting in all the spare time he could with the Volunteers and Legion of Frontiersmen.

Enlisting in the Royal West Kent Regiment (the Queen's Own), he served his full time with that corps and the Guards and had a proud record of war service. He was with Kitchener in Egypt and wore both the Khedive's and the Khartoum medals. To these were later added both the King's and Queen's medals for South Africa—in which campaign he was wounded—and the long service and good conduct decoration.

After Africa, he was for some years in India and China, coming to Shanghai four years ago and securing the appointment of usher in the Supreme Court. When the late Lieutenant Macdonald went home, Mr. Inglis was promoted to the office of assistant clerk, which he held at the time of his death.

He was a born musician and had gone through a course at Britain's famous school of military music—Kneller Hall. No instrument seemed to come amiss to him and if a tune was needed he always had at least a tin whistle in his pocket.

With Scottish blood running strongly in him, he was a fair piper, he was a finished bugler and drummer and good enough at the organ to act deputy for a regular organist on many occasions. Possessed of quite a good voice, he was also one of the Cathedral choir.

Mr. Inglis was a keen Mason and a member of the Sohinx Lodge, 1071. He leaves a widow and a little boy.

Mr. Isaac Steinbeck

Another of Shanghai's old residents passed away yesterday, in the person of Mr. Isaac Steinbeck, aged 67, who had been in the East for over half a century and in Shanghai for thirty years. He was of Austrian birth.

As a young man, Mr. Steinbeck came out to Korea and after a while went to Japan. Coming to Shanghai, he built the Pootung Hotel in 1896 and ran it successfully for fifteen years. He was highly respected and had a wide circle of friends. His wife survives him.

The funeral takes place at noon today, at the Jewish cemetery.

HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.

Speaking of the opening performance at the theater royal, Hongkong, of the Humphrey Bishop Co., which is to play in Shanghai June 3 to 7, the Daily Press said:

The audience which greeted the first appearance of the Humphrey Bishop London Star Company at the Theater Royal last night was by no means worthy of the exceedingly high-class and artistic entertainment provided.

The program was so arranged as to cover a wide range of taste and sympathy, and there could not have been one in the house who failed to find something in the entertainment possessing a special appeal. It comprised snatches of grand and light opera, classical dances, humorous interludes of the "drawingroom" variety, and in addition the contributions of two members of the Company who are essentially concert platform artistes.

The artistic note of the evening was struck in the opening chorus, which revealed at once the possibilities of the voices. It was rather a pity that room could not be found in the program for more concerted work, for the chorus undoubtedly sing together with remarkable effect. Mr. Harry Russon was very prominent in the early part of the evening, and his studies of the "Knut" caused much laughter. He is a real humorist, and mimics very cleverly, while his singing is very pleasing.

It must have been regarded by one familiar with Hongkong audiences as passing strange to hear a violinist accorded the warmest and most enthusiastic applause in a variety entertainment such as that presented. Miss Sybil Keymer came on the stage when the house was beginning to relax the restraint with which the earlier items had been received, and the appreciation of this accomplished violinist's effort was prolonged and spontaneous.

Mr. Humphrey Bishop, an artist to his finger-tips, and the possessor of a mellow, bass voice of considerable range, and Miss Nora Moon, one of the best sopranos we have heard for a long while, balanced the humor of Mr. Russon and the dainty, sprite-like dancing of Mdlle. Suzanne Verney, whom alone to see is worth the while, and Mr. Stanley Vilven, a powerful, pleasant tenor, also sang very acceptably. His voice harmonised perfectly with the violin obligato of Miss Keymer.

The Wedgwood Classics is a high-class melange of grand and light opera, classical posing, and dancing, and it is most effectively staged. One is not disposed to cavil at the writer who described it as "the finest artistic production on the Vaudeville Stage."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 3 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ..., 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital . Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Amusements

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.

Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 30th, 31st and June 1st

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL.
Written by Arthur B. Reeve, the well-known Novelist and Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.
To-night showing the 13th and last Episode, entitled:
"THE RECKONING" In two Reels
Everyone must see how this wonderful Episode ends.
Come Tonight and see who is the "Clutching Hand"

"AN OLD LOVE STORY"
A Two-Part Play of absorbing interest
"PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES"
Depicting latest War incidents
The Alaskan Dogs on the French Front.
"THE TEMPLE GROUNDS AT NARA" (Japan)
An intersting Pathe-color study.
"WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD"
"BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNCO"
Highly Amusing Comedies.

LYCEUM THEATRE

ON
June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
Direct from the Bandman Empire Theatre, Calcutta, the London Palladium and Principal Theatres and Musical Halls throughout Great Britain
- THE -
HUMPHREY BISHOP
LONDON STAR COMPANY
PRESENTS
A HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
INCLUDING THE
"Wedgwood Classics"
A high-class Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera, Classical Dancing and Posing.

BOOKING AT **MOUTRIE'S** USUAL PRICES.
Opens on Tuesday

LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, June 1
at 9.15 p.m.
Complimentary Benefit
(Variety Entertainment)
to
Mr. J. J. Inokay

ARTISTS

Mrs. Isenman	Mr. V. Meyer
„ Isherwood	„ R.A. Curry
„ Masters	„ Strachan
Miss Saphiere	„ Bagdon
„ Chee Toy	„ C.P. Sutthery
Mr. Donne	„ G.S. Scott
„ Ferguson	„ A.E. Dearn
„ Maunder	„ Ching Ling Foo
„ Thompson	and
	Mr. J. Inokay.

Booking at Moutrie's from May 27
9883 M. 26 to J. 1

LYCEUM THEATRE

Friday, June 2
at 9.15 p.m.
REQUEST CONCERT
Mme. Foret
(Soprano)
Costume Recital
French and English Songs

A percentage of the proceeds will be given to The American Red Cross in France.
9921

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 30th & 31st May and 1st June, 1916

"AN ANIMAL CRAZE"
Comic
"THE TWO CONSCIENCES"
Drama in 3 parts
"STARVED OUT"
Comedy
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"WIFIE'S ATHLETIC MAMMA"
Comic
"BARGAIN HUNTERS"
Comedy
"A SNAKEVILLE COURTSHIP"
Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 30th and 31st May and 1st June, 1916

"LANTERBRUMENT TO MURREN"
Interesting
"HER FRIEND THE MILKMAN"
Comedy
"THE SLEEPWALKER"
Comedy in Two Parts
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"PIMPLE'S REVENGE"
Comic
"AMBROSE'S FURY"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 30th and 31st May and 1st June

"LILY OF THE VALLEY"
A Very Powerful Three Act Drama
"THE JEALOUS WAITER"
Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy
"FATHER WAS A LOAFER"
Very Interesting L-Ko Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 31	..	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
June 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Isaukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 8	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 30	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 1	10.00*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Shirala	Br.	D. Sassoon
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 3	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 3	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 31	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
June 4	noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 30	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31		Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	10.00*	Swatow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 30	noon	Chefoo, Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 30	8.30*	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 2	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 3	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	4.30*	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 6	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 30	M.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
May 29	Japan	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 29	Dalny	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N. K. K.	
May 29	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 29	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Bri.	B. & S.	WTW
May 29	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 29	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 29	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	
May 29	Japan	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. Tomes	
May 29	Chinwangtao	Patriot	908	Br.	K. M. A.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 28	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 28	New York	Bloemfontien	2142	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 28	Chefoo	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	Native Customs	Irene	526	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 28	Swatow, Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 28	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 28	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 28	Japan	Peleus	4800	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	Tientsin	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.
.. 28	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 28	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 29	Hankow etc.	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	Marseilles, London	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	Wuhu	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
10 P	May 25	Cruise	Supply	Am Aux	—	—	—	—
Y T P D	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nangyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 30 at midsight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghwan, Capt. A. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Talee Maru, Capt. T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, May 31, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co:

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackesion, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on May 31 at 11 a.m. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Foochow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shangon Saturday.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan with the French mails of April 30, will leave Saigon for Shanghai today at 11 a.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday, June 6.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngakin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru is appointed to sail from Hongkong tomorrow and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 3 p.m. on Friday, June 2. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 6 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Amoy for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny yesterday at noon.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny on June 2.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered), frmo Chinwangtao is due to arrive here tomorrow.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
May 28	Philadelphia	Arabien	3004	Dan.	StandardOilCo.	SOCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
May 27	Nanking	Brodmount		Br.		OWSB
May 28	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
May 27	Japan	Chikugo maru	466	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 27	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
May 25	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 27	Swatow	Foochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 28	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
May 27	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27	Amoy	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Hongkong	Idomeneus	2450	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 28	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27	Japan	Kyodo maru	1065	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
May 27	Amoy	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 27	Hankow	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 28	Dalny	Kanju maru	938	Jap.	Suzuki	
May 28	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 20	Japan	Melville Dollar	921	Am	R. Dollar Co.	11 p
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
May 28		Richmond		Am.		OWSB
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dce 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
May 28		S. V. Barge		Am.		
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
May 28	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
May 28	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
May 28	Hongkong	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 28	Japan	Yumibari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	KBMW
May 28	Swatow	Yunnan	3770	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Rev. F. H. Royall, Mr. Bege, Mr. R. Wielmocher, Mr. J. Bradley, Miss M. M'cardle, Mr. F. C. Banham, Mr. P. J. Faleaner, Mr. W. J. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. John Janes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lennox, Mr. William Katz.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Sister Beatrix, Mr. Dingle.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. E. G. Lloyd, Mr. H. M. Namagew, Mr. A. Yezdi, Mr. C. C. Dunstan.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsinming from Foochow:—Mrs. Lomes and child, Mrs. P. H. Walsham and 2 children, Mrs. T. Engelter, Miss Clarkes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkaisun and child, Mr. W. A. Fanly, Mr. Chang and Mr. Ching.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. E. G. Emmett, Miss Lidwood.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—M. P. Kolup.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mr. J. Joshrimbolie.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara for London:—Mr. W. J. Paul, Sergt. Major Walters, Mr. G. Smith. For Marseilles:—Mr. J. Leader. For Singapore:—Mr. Yap Soo-ham. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimpton, and child, Miss F. Kimpton, Mr. F. Butcher, Mr. S. Wiggin, Mr. E. L. Arnold, Mrs. W. Davey, Mr. S. H. Ellis, Rev. E. Cellard, Rev. M. J. Genty, Mr. F. W. Cox.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Dr. Mrs. and the Misses. Petersen, Miss Leslie, and Mr. H. C. Faxon.

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Empress of Japan....	June	3
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Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	..	14
Empress of Japan....	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Asia	Sept.	8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov.	3

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" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons		Sept. 26

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BRITAIN IS TOO BUSY TO OBSERVE HOLIDAY

Lloyd George Gets Good Support to Appeal to Cancel Whitsun Vacation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, speaking at a conference held in London, on Friday, of representatives of the engineering and ship-building employers of the Clyde and Tyne, with reference to the Whitsuntide holidays, said that he was most anxious to press the output of war-munitions and equipment for the army and navy. The fighting was getting hotter and hotter on the British front and the demand for ammunition greater and greater.

Holidays, therefore, were unthinkable. He thought that the facts need only be stated to the workmen for them to respond to the appeal on behalf of their comardes in the trenches.

Eventually, it was decided to call a conference of the workmen on Monday, after which it is hoped that a statement will be made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons.

There has been an instant and remarkable response to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal. The Labor leaders are heartily supporting him and are urging no stoppage of work. A movement is on foot for a general ignoring of Whitsuntide, the universal feeling being work now and play afterwards.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times:—Owing to the high price of foodstuffs in Peking, more residents are removing to Tientsin. The condition in the Capital is very chaotic.

The independent provinces wiring to Peking have demanded the immediate abolition of the Cabinet.

Tang Hsiung-min, Chiangchun of Hunan, has demanded the immediate resignation of Yuan. He assured Yuan, that in case of delay, Hunan would at once declare independence and join with Szechuen.

The Shun Pao:—The Salt Gabelle has sent a circular telegram to the provinces informing them that the salt tax must be paid with silver.

Li Hsuan, Chiangchun of Kiangsi, has tendered his resignation.

Republicans Send Open Letter to Feng Kuo-chang

The local Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China issues the following:

Shanghai, May 29, 1916.

An Open Letter to Field Marshal Feng Kuo-chang from Tong Shao-yi and 200 prominent Chinese in Shanghai representing 22 Provinces:

Field Marshal Feng Kuo-chang, Military Governor, Nanking.

Your Excellency:—The long series of treasonable acts of Yuan Shih-k'ai have resulted in chaos and disaster for the whole country; the pursuits of all classes were thereby rendered well-nigh impossible; and consternation reigns far and wide. You, who control Central China, are regarded as holding the key to the situation, and your proposal to take concerted action with other governors to solve the national problem is recognized as a patriotic one. But we, the undersigned, in common with the whole country, are astounded by the eight articles of proposed settlement which you and your colleagues have published. The wonder is how such a far-sighted statesman as yourself can take so sudden and ill-advised a course.

The present opposition to Yuan Shih-k'ai has for its avowed object, which you must know, the restoration of the First Constitution of the Republic, and before that is accomplished, there can be no hope of peace. It may be conceded that your first suggestion to decide every dispute according to law is just and important. But upon careful examination of your articles, we find that all, except the fourth, relating to finances, are in direct contravention of the Constitution.

In Article I. as to who should become President, you state that Yuan Shih-k'ai is President in virtue of authority delegated by the Manchu dynasty. By what law of the Republic is this contention upheld? Overlooking for the moment the legal aspects, consider whether the facts support your theory. Yuan Shih-k'ai was elected in 1912 by the National Assembly at Nanking as "Provisional President." Subsequently he was elected and sworn in by the National Assembly at Peking as "President." Now if it were true, as you urged, that the title of president was conferred upon him by the Manchus, why those elections?

Again it is claimed that since Yuan Shih-k'ai is no longer President, neither is Li Yuan-hung Vice-President, and therefore may not succeed to the presidency. But the reason why Yuan Shih-k'ai forfeited his office is his treason in proclaiming himself "emperor." On the other hand, Li Yuan-hung has consistently refused to be a party to Yuan's anti-republican schemes. How then was Li Yuan-hung disqualified simultaneously with Yuan's treason? Rather do these indisputable facts and the statutes governing presidential elections unmistakably point to him as the *ipso jure* successor in the presidency. For you thus to set at nought these laws and the inexorable logic of facts means nothing short of overturning our republican institutions.

As to Article II proposing amendments to the laws governing the organization of the National Assembly and the election of its members, we submit that the right of initiating amendments resides exclusively in the National Assembly, and until it has acted in this behalf, the laws must continue in full force and effect.

Article III, relating to the Constitution—Since you accept the Constitution of the First Year of the Republic as the supreme law of the land for the settlement of all political disputes, how comes it that you in this same article violate it by holding an unconstitutional body (the Nanking Conference) to enforce certain provisions favorable to your purposes and repudiate the rest of this fundamental law?

Article V, on the disposition of military forces—In your view the anti-republican troops now operating in Szechuen and Hunan should be eventually ordered back to Peking. What is the purport of this measure? Is it not to place the new government in a virtual state of siege, to overawe the Nation Assembly, and to tempt the ambitions of military leaders? Suspicions on one side and threats on the other cannot fail to reproduce unrest and disorder.

Article VI. on the reinstatement of certain officials—To accept this proposal would be to restore several anti-republican military governors, and to lead to fresh dangers and discontent.

Article VII. on the punishment to be meted out to monarchist plotters—To agree to the mild and utterly disproportionate penalties you propose, that of mere dismissal from office for the high crimes and misdemeanors of Yang Tu and his accomplices, is to commit a travesty on Justice and to put a premium on high treason. What audacious soldier of fortune hereafter will hesitate to foment other political upheavals when the price of failure entails only cashiering and success is rewarded with dukedoms and principalities?

Article VIII on the general treatment of political offenders—These are being persecuted only because of their opposition to Yuan's traitorous designs and their loyalty to the Republic. Their innocence of any crime entitles them all, without discrimination, to enjoy all the rights and immunities of free citizens.

We learn that you wired to the non-independent provinces requesting them to send delegates to your conference to adopt your eight articles. We have to advise you that our moral sentiments prohibit our recognizing the national traitor as our chief magistrate; that our common sense and the spirit of the times forbid anyone usurping the most exalted position in the State. When Yuan Shih-k'ai retires, our country will revert to its progress and tranquillity. Has he not repeatedly declared his willingness to sacrifice his personal interests to the country's good? The only solution of the national problem, the indispensable condition of peace, is for him to eliminate himself and for Vice President Li Yuan-hung to act in his stead, as provided by the Constitution. The organic law of succession permits no other course.

The other questions involved in your message, having no direct bearing on Yuan's withdrawal, can only be dealt with by the new government. If you attempt to retain Yuan in office; and, irrespective of the Constitution and the laws, essay to gratify your own caprice and vanity, you will but prolong the civil war and net Yuan no benefit. For this the nation will certainly not hold you guiltless.

Before concluding we desire you to note the following observations: It is rumored that Yuan is unwilling to yield from (1) fear of international complications; (2) mutiny of the troops; and (3) financial distress.

As to the first fear it must be remembered that it is the Republic which the foreign powers have recognized. It follows then that they will recognize whoever succeeds to the chiefship of the State by virtue of its organic law. As Yuan has entirely alienated the confidence of the diplomatic corps at Peking, his withdrawal is the only possible prevention of international complications.

The second excuse offered is equally untenable. The army owes its existence and services, not to Yuan, but to the State. If it be said that he is the only man who can control the troops, what if he were suddenly to die? It is futile to deny the well-known fact that the mutiny of 1912 in Peking and Tientsin was Yuan's work. Unless instigated to riot, the troops will remain quiet and tractable, whatever happens to Yuan.

The third excuse is fear of bankruptcy. During his four years' administration, Yuan has resorted to every conceivable extortion with the result that the country's finances are becoming worse every day. The object of the mandate declaring a moratorium in respect to the Banks of China and of Communications was to maintian a large silver reserve for military purposes. The longer, therefore, Yuan remains in power, the worse will the finances become. The very reason for retaining Yuan is a ground for his expulsion.

We, the undersigned, deploring the dangers that threaten our national existence, cannot but do our best to save the country; and we can offer no stronger counsel than this: "Let us abide by the law"; otherwise there will be no end to disputes and dissensions.

As citizens of the Republic, we venture to lodge with you this our protest against your proceedings, and urge you for the interests of the country to take it under most careful consideration. We remain, etc.,

(Signed) Tong Shao-yi

And 200 Others.

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9909 J 4

WANTED: Englishman, Chemist by profession, who lost a foot owing to wounds received, requires suitable employment, one connected with profession preferred, but clerical work also would be suitable. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

9891-M-30

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, a position as interpreter or translator. Nan Yang College graduate, familiar with general office routine. First class references. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

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9863.M.25 to 31

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden		
9.35	9.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.				Line		
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0		dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78		dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149		dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8	
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266		dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319		arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378		dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.0	10.02
17.46	9.03			arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10	
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18			arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07			dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2		arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.36	4.18
Ka Shai		8.56	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.13	3.50	4.36
		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.49
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.11	11.35	1.38	5.19	7.40			9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.27
	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56				10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.30
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.22	7.09			9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48		9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00		9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
	8.21				3.40		Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.56	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzgao..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr. / dep.	9.40		11.34	12.42	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.11
CHINKIANG arr. / dep.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			4.21
	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.14
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr. / dep.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.50	
	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.53
	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr. / dep.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.29		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.55	12.18	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

(Branch Line)

Woosung to Shanghai—Up

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG PORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.13	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG PORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

LOST

ON the 3rd day of the 4th moon at Tsingtau, through The Yee Teh Chuan 義德棧 remitting to The Dah Cheong Hao, 大昌號 a draft No. 135, for Tls. 1,000, due in five days, payable at The Dah Cheong Hao, Shanghai. During the transmission from Tsingtau to Weihsien, there was trouble at latter place, causing it to be lost. The public are warned against accepting the said draft, as The Dah Cheong Hao has been notified to stop payment and draft declared null and void.

Shing Ziang Woo, Tsingtau.
興祥和
9922 J 1

Memorial Day

THE offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Today, May 30th, Memorial Day.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul General.
9899-M-30

PIECE GOODS—Negotiations can be opened immediately in Shanghai with a sound established firm of importers who are interested in adding these goods, and the creating of separate Department for same in conjunction with firm of English Merchants. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.
9896.M.28.30.31

NOTICE

THE Central Stores, Ltd., Proprietors of the Astor House, Palace and Palace Annexe Hotels, beg to announce that owing to the increase in the cost of wines, liquors etc., the Tariff of the above Hotels will be advanced accordingly, as from the 1st of June.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY E. MORTON,
Managing Director.
9898-M-28.30 to J.1

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors held on the 29th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 20th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 20th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.
9918

MEMORIAL DAY

To-day, May 30th

MEMORIAL Day Services will be held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery to-day, May 30th, at 9 o'clock a.m. All Americans and their friends are invited to be present.

Master of Ceremonies, Hon. Thomas Sammons.

PROGRAM

Opening Prayer, Rev. F.L. Hawks Pott
Music, U. S. S. Brooklyn Band
Address, Hon. C. S. Lobingier
Music, U. S. S. Brooklyn Band
Benediction, Rev. A. P. Parker
Vollies, American Company, S. V. C.
Taps, Trumpeter from U.S.S. Brooklyn

A landing force from the American Warships in port, the Flagship Band and the American Company, S. V. C., will move from the Recreation Ground at 8.30 a.m. sharp and proceed via Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery.

S. A. Ransom, Capt., S. V. C.,
Commanding American Company,
In Charge of Arrangements.
9901.M.30

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants, having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents
HIGHEST REFERENCES
Apply "Bradford," c/o China Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.
9592

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.
9904

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION No. 251.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES (066/11).

During the time from June FIRST to June TWENTIETH, 1916, both days inclusive, the existing FREIGHT TARIFF RATES for RICE, FLOUR and WHEAT will be reduced by FIFTY PER CENT for shipments booked by official or private consignors from any stations of this line for delivery at Tientsin.

The handling, etc. charges in connection with such shipments will remain the same as heretofore.

BY ORDER
The Traffic Manager
Tientsin, May 26th, 1916.
9919-J-4

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

IF YOU WANT YOUR PROPERTY LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

KAHN Building Products

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

Trussed Concrete Steel Co.

Concrete Engineers

High-class materials for Modern Structures

Consultation
Design
Supervision

AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents
53 SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI

You are assured of a pleasant Afternoon and Evening AT THE

Flower Show IN THE TOWN HALL TODAY

When there will be exhibited the finest collection of Flowers—reminiscent of the Home Lands—it is possible to see in the Far East.

Doors Open 2 p.m. & 8 p.m.
Admission $1.00; Children 50 cts.
Band Afternoon & Evening
9914-M-30

FOR RENT

during July and August, a cool and well-furnished house, close to Hongkew Park. Screened and supplied with every convenience. For terms, apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.
9913-J-1

Dainty Lingerie

Such as:

Night-Gowns
Princess-Slips,
Petticoats,
Chemises,
Camisoles,
etc., etc.
Also
Tennis Shoes (all sizes)
Just Unpacked
at
HILL & CO'S.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.
Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
9777

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m. daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m. 2.25 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.
9873-M-26 to J-4

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let
Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, newly decorated residential room with attached bathroom and kitchen in the Cadillac Building, Rue Montauban. Immediate occupation. Apply to Olivier Building, 18 Nanking Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536.
9915 M 30

TO LET, near Hongkew Park, flat of two rooms, facing south, with kitchen and bathroom, large verandah. Rent Tls. 30. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.
9917 J 1

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
9895

TO LET: unfurnished, one large bedroom with bathroom and one sitting room, including electric light, etc; moderate rental; Range Road. Apply Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
9816-e.o.d.-M-31

GERMAN boarding house; to let, two rooms with board (cheap). Table boarders. Mrs. Nielson, 328, Avenue Joffre.
9857.M.24 to 30

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms and one small room (excellent board), 23 North Szechuen Road.
9853.M.24 to J.1

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.
9717-M-31

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.
9723-M-31

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from June 1st, 7 Barchet Road. Detached 9-roomed house, kitchen and servants' quarters: Southern aspect. Particulars, apply, Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
9911 J 1

TO LET, 5 roomed house (furnished), close to French Park and tram line. Latest modern improvements, flush lavatories, tiled bathrooms; hot and cold water. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.
9912 J 2

MOKANSHAN, for rent, moderate, a semi-detached cottage, furnished, 3 rooms, kitchen, hall, verandah and servants' quarters, 5 minutes from swimming pool. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.
9902-M-31

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.
9634

EDUCATIONAL

PIANO LESSONS given by an experienced lady teacher. Will also teach Chinese pupils. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.
9903 J 1

A YOUNG lady wishes to give Russian lessons. Charges moderate. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.
9892 M.28.30. to J.1.

AN EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher is open to give lessons in the evening. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.
9893.M.31

A LADY wishing to improve piano sight reading will take hours 4 days a week at residence of teacher; four handed practice. No objection to student (lady). Write giving terms and address to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.
9897-M-31

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, gentleman's second-hand saddle. Please reply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.
9916 J 1

WANTED: Japanese wash amah to wash and iron lady's fine wear; Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.
9920 J 1

DELAGE FOR SALE, 10-12 h.p., 2-seater, with dickey. In excellent condition. Complete with 5 oil and gas lamps. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.
9878-M.26 to 31

WANTED to buy, a piece of land, 10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with a house on it. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
9837-J-2

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled victoria, with new rubber tyres. Price moderate. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.
9879.M.26 to 31

FOR SALE; Hupmobile car. Recently overhauled; new hood and running board. Can be tried by appointment. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.
9883 M.27 to J.1.

WANTED, large watch-dog (female), good home offered. State price and breed. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.
9887-M-30

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $25 to $40. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
9848.M.24 to 30

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11